The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM PACKET TAMAR, J. Allen, commander, will sail within 48 hours of her arrival.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N.Co.'s Wharf. 36?

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.

CALLING AT EDEN AND BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Iron Steamship SHAMROCK, George Gilmore, Commander will sail for the above ports THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 1st March at 5 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 2578

FOR PAMBULA AND TWOFOLD BAY.

THE packet schooner BARD'S LEGACY, will leave Walker and Co's. Wharf, Lower Fort-street, for the above ports, on Tuesday next, the 6th instant. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to G. Whitfield, Gunmaker, No. 85, King-street West.

Sydney, March 1. 3565

FOR TWOFOLD BAY DIRECT.

THE fine schooner MARGARET, 40 tons, John Rae, master, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

3543

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

HAVING CLEARED AT THE CUSTOMS, IS DETAINED ONLY BY THE SOUTHERLY WIND, HAS ROOM FOR THREE PASSENGERS, OR A FEW PACKAGES OF FREIGHT.

FARES AND FREIGHTS REDUCED

THE Clipper Packet PHOEBE Captain Ebbe to For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

3217 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT, TO FOLLOW THE PHOEBE, A REGULAR TRADER.

THE FINE SCHOONER PETREL, Captain Gibson, having half her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

3290 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.

THE Brigantine BROTHERS, Captain Dockray, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having only room for 20 tons, will meet with quick dispatch. Superior accommodation for passengers

FOR MELBOURNE.

The DIANA, still detained by southerly winds, will receive cargo and passengers until a change, at the Flour Company's Wharf.

The WILL WATCH, Captain Stanes, is hourly expected, and will follow the DIANA. For freight or passage apply to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George street.

3540

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE ONLY REGULAR TRADER ON THE BERTH.

THE NOTED CLIPPER PHANTOM, 263 tons register, Captain Henry T. Fox, having much of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

This vessel having been originally fitted for Indian passengers, her accommodations are of the most superior and airy description, with a splendid stern cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Fotheringham's (Patent Slip) Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

3422 Packet Office, 470, George-street

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER BRIG FREAK, FOR ADELAIDE.

THE destination of the above vessel being altered, passengers will have their passage money returned on application to

J. B. METCALFE.

March 1. 3535

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE splendid new Brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 130 tons, having all her dead weight on board, and most of her cargo engaged, will sail on Friday next. This vessel's accommodations are very superior. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

February 24. 3542

FOR VALPARAISO.

THE fine A 1 Barque PRINCESS HELENA, 352 tons register, J. Carruthers, commander.

This vessel will be ready for sea in a few days, and presents a favourable opportunity for persons desirous of shipping Stock and Horses to New Zealand, or to passengers desirous of proceeding to England by the Valparaiso route. Apply to

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen-street.

3636

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO INDIA.

ROYAL SAXON, William Charlesworth, daily expected. This vessel will be fitted (immediately after discharging her inward cargo) for horses, for

CALCUTTA DIRECT,

and intended to sail early in May. Parties having horses to ship, will have time to prepare them.

For further particulars apply at the wharf.

R. TOWNS, Miller's Point.

February 26. 3402

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing first-class barque ALERT, 394 tons register, M. Davidson, commander. Has superior accommodation for passengers, and will sail 17th March. Apply to

3403 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing ship PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, A 1, 596 tons, John Baker, Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations apply to the master, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or, J. B. METCALFE.

February 9. 2417

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

POST OFFICE PACKET FOR MARCH

THE fast-sailing A1 barque ARTEMISIA, 558 tons register, J. P. Ridley, commander. This vessel has splendid accommodation for cabin passengers. She carries a surgeon, and will sail first week in March. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER

February 24. 3357

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing ship THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, 621 tons register, G.H. Heaton, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch.

The cabin accommodations of this vessel are very superior, and carries a surgeon.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

CAMPBELL AND CO.; Or LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

22.1

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO INDIA.

THE splendid A1 ship BLENHEIM, 850 tons, Alexander Strachan Molison, commander, (formerly of the Westminster and Earl Grey.) This vessel having a height of seven feet between decks, with a length of one hundred and thirty feet, and a beam of thirty feet, would be found a first-rate conveyance for *Horses*. She has excellent accommodation, and offers a desirable opportunity for passengers. Apply on board, *to* Captain Molison, or, to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO. Spring-street.

3496

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this office every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon, until further notice.

The tenders must be sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 20th September. 7465

TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 12th proximo, at noon, for supplying the *Ordnance Department* with *Straw* for Barrack and Hospital Bedding, in the undermentioned Districts, for twelve calendar months, commencing from the 1st April next, viz:—

Sydney
Parramatta
Newcastle
Blackheath
Moreton Bay
Melbourne.

Also, for the supply of Birch or Heath Brooms for the *Barrack Department* at Sydney, from 1st April, 1849, to 31st March, 1850.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Barrack Office, Sydney, or from the Barrack Sergeants, at the several stations.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. General.

Commissariat, Sydney, February 19, 1849. 3008

THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Will take place in THE BOTANIC GARDENS, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 1ST MARCH INSTANT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:—

Members and Subscribers at one o'clock.
Ladies' Schools at two o'clock, on payment of One shilling for each person.
Non-Subscribers at three o'clock, on payment of one shilling each.
Children, sixpence each.

Parties desirous of becoming Members or Subscribers, will please apply to the Secretary, who is authorised to receive subscriptions.

Intending Exhibitors can be supplied with blank forms for the entry of their subjects, upon application at the offices of H. B. Bradley, Esq., Elizabeth-street; or to the undersigned.

J. C. WHITE, Secretary.

Offices over Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms, George street. 2470

SYDNEY TRAMROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 247, ELIZABETH-STREET NORTH.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

CHARLES COWPER, ESQ, M.C., CHAIRMAN.

Wm. Bowman, Esq., M.C.	A. Michie, Esq.
Thomas Barker, Esq.	A. Moses, Esq.
James Byrnes, Esq.	T. S. Mort, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq.	T. A. Murray, Esq., M.C.
Frederich Darvall, Esq.	Charles Nicholson, Esq., M.C.
T. Holt, Jun, Esq	George Oakes, Esq, M.C.
T. H. Hood, Esq.	Henry O'Brien, Esq.
Thomas Icely, Esq., M.C.	John N. Oxley, Esq.
Arthur Jeffreys, Esq.	Robert Porter, Esq.
Charles Kemp, Esq.	James Simmons, Esq.
John Lamb, Esq., M.C.	H. G. Smith, Esq.
William Lithgow, Esq., M.C.	Wm. Walker, Esq.
Robert Lowe, Esq., M.C.	E. Weston, Esq.
S. Lyons, Esq.	

SOLICITOR—James Norton, Esq.
ENGINEER—Francis W. Shields, Esq.

THE Provisional Committee are now enabled to announce, for the information of the public, that the Colonial Government has intimated a willingness to EXTEND THE GUARANTEE OF A MINIMUM RATE OF INTEREST OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM TO THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. And that this rate of interest will be payable HALF YEARLY ON ALL SUMS ACTUALLY EXPENDED, NOT ONLY IN CARRYING OUT THE WORKS, BUT ALSO IN THE SURVEYS AND OTHER PRELIMINARY MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The Provisional Committee have also the gratification of being enabled to state, that they have been furnished with a copy of a Survey, made in the year 1830, by the Surveyor General's Department, of a line of road from the City of Sydney to the Towns of Parramatta and Liverpool, which Sir Thomas Mitchell considers to be in the most eligible direction for carrying the Railway towards the interior. Concurring in opinion with the Surveyor-General, they have directed the Engineer of the Company immediately to commence the making of such further examinations and surveys of this portion of the line as will enable him to prepare the plans which are necessary before the Act of Incorporation can be obtained.

They have further to intimate that the Government has, upon their application, sanctioned the employment of an Officer of the Surveyor-General's Department to ascertain by survey the most eligible route for ascending the table land of Argyle.

Measures will also be adopted for having a survey made of the line best fitted for opening up railway communication between Parramatta and Windsor.

Applications for shares, in the prescribed form, may be made at the Office of the Company, Sydney; or to the Honorary Agents in the Country Districts, from whom blank forms of application can be obtained.

CHARLES COWPER, Chairman of the Provisional Committee.

CARCOAR RACES, 1849.

Stewards—
WILLIAM MONTAGUE ROTHERY, ESQ.
THOMAS ICELY, ESQ.
JOHN SAVERY RODD, ESQ.
WILLIAM FREDERICK JONES, ESQ.
PHILIP STREET, ESQ.
Judge—
WILLIAM LAWSON, JUN., ESQ.
Treasurer—
SAMUEL NORTH, ESQ.
Clerk of the Course—
MR J. G. WOOD.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

FIRST RACE.

THE CARCOAR TOWN PLATE of £50, for all horses, weight for age. Heats, twice round the Course, three entrances, or no race. Entrance, £5.

SECOND RACE.

The MAIDEN PLATE of £30, for all horses that have never won, weight for age; heats once round the course, three entrances or no race. Entrance £3.

THIRD RACE.

The WELTER STAKES of £20, with £3 each added, for all horses. Two year old to carry 9 stone; three ditto, 10 stone; four ditto, 10 stone 12 lbs; five ditto, 11 stone 7 lbs.; six and aged, 12 stone. Heats twice round the Course. Amateur riders; three entrances or no race. Entrance £2.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

FIRST RACE.

The HARKAWAY STAKES of £20, with two pounds each added, for all horses, four years old and under, 10 stone; five and upwards, 11 stone. Three miles over nine leaps, 3 feet 6 inches high. The second horse to receive back his stake, provided not less than three start; three entrances or no race. Entrance £2.

SECOND RACE.

A PONY RACE of £15, for all horses, 14 hands and under, that have never won a prize of more than Ten Pounds, heats once round the course, catch weights; three entrances or no race. Entrance £1 10s.

The remainder of the day reserved for matches.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

FIRST RACE.

The LACHLAN PURSE of £40, for all horses, weight for age, one event, three miles, Maidens allowed 5lbs. The winner of the Carcoar Town Plate to carry 5lbs extra; three entrances or no race. Entrance £4.

SECOND RACE.

The LADIES' PURSE of £25, for two year olds, heats once round the Course; three entrances or no race. Entrance £2 10s.

THIRD RACE.

The HACK STAKES of £10, for all untrained hacks, heats once round the Course, catch weights. The winner to be put up for sale by auction at the stand, immediately after the race, and if no bid be made above £15, to be returned to the owner; any surplus over £15 to be added to the funds; Post Entrance £1.

FOURTH RACE.

The BEATEN STAKES of £15, with Two Pounds each added, for all horses beaten during the Meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards or whom they may appoint. Twice round the course. Post Entrance, £1 10s.

Weights to be carried at the meeting:—

Two years old	7 stone
Three years old	8 ,,
Four years old	9 ,,
Five years old	9 8 lbs.
Six and aged	9 12 lbs.

Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs., except in races where the weights are specified.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a Subscriber to the amount of Three Pounds, except for the Hack and Pony races, for which One Pound will qualify.

No false starts allowed.

All riders to appear in Jockey costume, except in the Hack Race, and a fine of One Pound will be imposed on any rider changing his colours.

The winner of each race to pay back 5 per cent to the Race Fund.

Publicans' Booths to be charged ...... £5.
Refreshment Booths and Stalls .. .. £2.

No vehicle with Refreshments for sale will be allowed on the course without a ticket, signed by the Secretary. The tickets to be obtained at the Icely Inn, previous to the racing, on payment of Ten Shillings for every cart, and Five Shillings for a wheel-barrow.

All dogs found on the course will be destroyed.

Entrances for the first and second day's racing to be made at Mr. Twaddle's, (Royal Hotel), and for the third day, at Mr. Davis's, (Icely Inn), between the hours of seven and nine P.M., on the evening preceding each day's Races.

All decisions of the majority of the Stewards to be final.

To start each day at 12 o'clock precisely.

EDWD. J. C. NORTH, Honorary Secretary.

3463

SYDNEY BRANCH IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE following are the REDUCED RATES of premium at which the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against fire, viz.:—

FIRST CLASS RISKS.

	Per cent. per annum s.	d.
Buildings of stone or brick, slated and detached, ...	7	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class............	10	0
Buildings as above, but attached to those of an inferior class	12	6
SECOND CLASS RISKS.		
Buildings of stone or brick, shingled and detached....................	12	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class...........	15	0
THIRD CLASS RISKS		
Buildings of stud work, slated, and detached....	17	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a superior class	20	0

Memo.—All hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.

Goods, merchandise, household furniture, &c., will be insured at the same rate of premium as is charged on the buildings in which they may be deposited.

ON SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

	Per cent. per annum. s.	d.
With a warranty not to repair	10	0
With liberty to repair	15	0
Building................	21	0

All losses arising under the policies issued by the undersigned will be promptly adjusted and paid in Sydney.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO. Agents

Spring street, October 20. 6 13

WEST CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the continued drought it has been deemed advisable to postpone the annual meeting of the above Society for the Show of Stock, Agricultural Produce, &c., and Ploughing Matches, from 8th March until 5th April next.

C. T. WEAVER, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer

Committee Room, [illegible] February 27. 3624

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL—THIRD LIST.

	£	s.	d
Amount already advertised........	574	6	2
Sir W. W. Burton	10	0	0
Mr. George Suttor	0	10	0
George Thorne	10	0	0
The Rev. Henry Elliott, (Van Dieman's Land)	4	0	0
Mr. Samuel Blyard	3	0	0
Mrs. Jones	2	2	0
A lady, per Bishop of Sydney	1	0	0
Amount collected by Mr. Blair....	2	6	0
Amount collected by Mrs. Beaver, (second collection)	2	13	0
Ditto by Miss J. Millar, (ditto)	0	19	6
Amount of collection at St. James's Church, after a Sermon by the Rev W. B. Clarke, M A	21	18	4
Subscription by four children, at 1d. each per week for three months .	0	4	0
Mr. Edwards	1	0	0
A Widow, per Mr. R. Campbell ..	1	0	0
	£642	10	0

J. WILLIAM JONES, Honorary Secretary.

3412

THE TENTH NUMBER OF THE SYDNEY GUARDIAN, (Conducted by Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland) is published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS:

1. Lecture on the Papal Claim of Supremacy
2. Church Services, No. III.
3. Occasional Meditations for the month of March
4. A Charge Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of New Zealand,—(Continued)
5. The Worship of the Virgin Mary
6. Conchology, No. V.
7. Original Correspondence
8. Colonial Bishoprics' Committee, Fourth Report
9. National Customs
10. Cabinet of Sacred Extracts
11. Miscellanea
12. Register of Ecclesiastical Intelligence
13. Notice to Correspondents.

Terms—Single numbers, 8d.; per quarter—2s. city; 2s. 6d. country.

Published by COLMAN and PIDDINGTON, and sold by all Booksellers. 2539

A PRELIMINARY MEETING will be held at the Royal Hotel, THIS AFTERNOON, at four o'clock, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with reference to the Despatch of the Secretary of State, notifying the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make New South Wales again a PENAL SETTLEMENT. 3454

FINAL DRAWING.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA PARTITION.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS hastens to announce that the Prospectus of the Properties to be divided, containing in detail every lot in the Partition, is now ready for issue; and from the very limited number of Tickets to be disposed of in Sydney, Mr. Lyons would urge upon the public an early application in order to prevent disappointment.

Sydney, February 23. 3292

FINAL PARTITION OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES.

THE undersigned will be glad to supply Tickets in the above. Three—Five Guineas each.

Purchasers of tickets will be entitled to a Copy of the Schedule showing the whole of the lots to be drawn for, and every explanation and information will be given on application.

The immense value of the properties to be drawn for, coupled with the very small number of tickets issued, renders this a most advantageous speculation. A reference to the Schedule will show that even the *smallest* lots are almost equivalent in value to the price of the ticket, whilst the bulk of them are infinitely beyond it,—varying up to Two Thousand Pounds.

Early application is necessary, as the whole number of tickets for the Middle District, Hobart Town, and New Zealand, is only 2812, many of which are already disposed of.

THOMAS S. MORT, Auctioneer.

George-street. 3510

CLASS A, OF THE EQUITABLE PLAN OF PARTITION OF THE ESTATES OF MR. WENTWORTH AND HIS PART OWNERS, WILL CONTAIN

6000	TICKETS, of £5 each	£30,000
	6000 Lots of the value in the whole of......	£48 000

THE LOTS WILL COMPRISE

1st.	Freehold Estates, with 1500 sheep on them, of the value of	£8,000
2nd.	Property in the City of Sydney, of the value of............	£15,000
3rd.	Suburban Property of the value of	£5,000
4th.	Agricultural Lands cut up into small Farms, &c., of the value of	£20,000
		£48,000

☞ Any holder of a Ticket, if dissatisfied with his lot, may have one pound in cash for it.

Tickets are now ready for delivery, and may be had at the office, on the premises of R. Campbell, junior and Co., Bligh-street. 3527

REMOVAL.

C. H. SALMON begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he has removed from the St. John's Tavern, corner of Bridge and George-streets, to those commodious premises known as the Australian Hotel, adjoining the Queen's Wharf, which place will be open for their accommodation on the 1st of March next.

February 21. 3168

MESSRS. S. AND H. MARSH'S SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC, comprising selections from the new Operas of "Linda di Chamouni," "Ernani," "La Figlia del Regimento," "Favorita," "Lucresia Borgia," &c., &c., arranged as Solos and Duets for Pianoforte, and Harp and Pianoforte. New editions of the works of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, together with a variety of the most popular new Songs, English, German, French, and Italian, new Polkas, Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c., are now opened and for disposal, at No 6, Jamison-street; and also several carefully selected and beautiful Pianofortes, very superior to any for sale in the colony.

Mr. Marsh begs to announce to his friends and pupils his intention of resuming his professional and finishing instructions upon the Pianoforte, Harp and in Singing—and Mr. Henry Marsh purposes receiving Pupils for the Pianoforte. Terms to be had on application 3487

MR. WILLIAM KING, Pianoforte Maker, from Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, London, begs to inform the public that he *repairs* and *regulates* Pianofortes on the *most reasonable terms*.

N.B.—On sale, *Cottage* and *Square* Pianofortes, by Broadwood and Sons, with *extra notes*.

575 George-street,

Near the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. 3162

THE "ATLAS" NEWSPAPER.

IN ANSWER TO THE NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES of "*when is the* ATLAS *to reappear?*" The proprietor begs to inform those anxious for its well being that if ONE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS will pay down *six months'* subscription in advance (£1 1s.,) he will engage to bring out the "ATLAS" again, in the broad sheet, (the size of the *Herald*) three times a week—guarantee to each subscriber the paper for six months for the amount so paid and all subscribers shall be allowed to advertise in the "ATLAS" at ONE HALF the price now paid to the *Herald*. The Proprietor further guarantees, that as soon as the Subscription List amounts to *two thousand*, he will publish the paper *daily*.

The paper to commence immediately upon the receipt of *one thousand* subscriptions and to be conducted upon the same principles that obtained for it so much popularity as a weekly paper.

N.B.—Parties resident in Sydney are requested to forward their names and address to the Office, 485, George-street, who will be waited upon for their subscription as soon as the required number shall be obtained. No Country Subscriber's name can be accepted without a remittance, or an order for payment in Sydney.

February 17 3600

MESSRS. HOLDEN AND M'CARTHY'S Office are removed from 351, Pitt-street, to 385, Castlereagh-street, three doors from Hunter-street. 3563

BROADWOOD AND SON'S GRAND PIANOFORTE.

TO BE SOLD or exchanged, for a Piccolo or a Cottage Piano, one of Broadwood and Son's Grand Patent Pianofortes; acknowledged to be the best instrument ever imported. If sold, the lowest price is ninety guineas. Apply to

M. JULES JOUBERT, No. 5, Cole's-buildings, Argyle-street.

3411

MUSIC.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a brilliant-toned Harp, made by Errard, London. Also, a first-rate Cremona Violin. Apply to J. DUCROS, 28, Hunter street.

Pianofortes, seraphines, organs, accordions and every other description of musical instruments correctly tuned and repaired.

N. B.—Two cornets a-pistons, with all the latest improvements—will be sold cheap. 3548

REDUCED FROM £1 1s TO 14s.

PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE, a Guide to the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms; also an Appendix, containing the Rules and Regulations relating to the Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Laws of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New edition by Edwin Suttor, Esq., Barrister at Law. 8vo cloth.

The undersigned respectfully desire to inform the Australian public, that they have bought the entire interest and stock of the above publication, which they have decided on offering for sale at the lowest price consistent with profit. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the utility of the work is conclusively established from the fact of the rapid sale of the whole of the very large impression of the first edition; indeed every individual connected with the colony by property, whether Settler, Banker, Merchant, or Trader, should be in possession of a copy.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON, Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders, 485, George-street.

Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 5566

HASTIE'S PATENT FLOUR MILL, ENROLLED JANUARY, 1848.

THE object of this invention is to simplify the application of steam power to turn certain mills or machines, by making the axis of the crank of the steam engine serve also for the axis of the mill or machine, which axis may be either vertical or horizontal according to the construction of the mill or machine.

The cheapness and simplicity of this contrivance recommends itself to the attention of all parties who may be contemplating the erection of a work of this description. It is peculiarly adapted for the interior, being less liable to get out of order than the more complicated machinery required in the ordinary construction of mills. A drawing of the mill, and full particulars, to be had of

MR. H. W. HAMILTON, Agent for the Patentee, 650, George-street,

Who will be happy to treat for the supply of one or more of the above machines. 3537

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

IN consequence of SPURIOUS articles, called SEIDLITZ POWDERS, being hawked about and sold as genuine, the undersigned has been induced, at a SACRIFICE, to reduce the price of his GENUINE SEIDLITZ POWDERS to ONE SHILLING PER BOX. A single trial of which will satisfy the most SCEPTICAL of their SUPERIORITY.

Allowances made to WHOLESALE purchasers.

A. FOSS, Dispensing Chemist, &c., 3 3, Pitt street North.

8829

HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF SEIDLITZ, in one bottle, will keep in every situation. It is solid Salt of a natural spring, and like it, tasteless. The dose can be apportioned to suit all ages and constitutions; a full dose acts as a medicine; a smaller forms a refreshing and pleasant drink, consequently it is used by surgeons for making the saline draught. Hockin's Patent Preparation does not (like the articles called Seidlitz powders) become a liquid in damp places, but on the contrary it is rendered more firm, and contains the necessary salt to feed the blood and system. It is a valuable family medicine, being taken as freely by children as adults, and cannot disagree with or weaken the stomach in any climate. In bottles. CHAS. HOCKIN, 38, Duke-street, Manchester Square, and 1, Bishopgate-street Within, London; and by his agents in the Australian Colonies, viz.—A. Foss, Dispensing Chemist, 313, Pitt-street, Sydney; Louis and Sons Hobart Town; James Dowling, Launceston; and A. Scott, Adelaide. 7748

IN returning thanks to the inhabitants of the city of Sydney, and public generally of New South Wales, for the liberal support they have given him since his commencement in business,

ARTHUR GRAVELY

begs to notify that he has removed from 280 to more commodious premises, No. 320, Pitt-street, *opposite Mr. Foss's*, where he now carries on his business, and is enabled by the increased facilities afforded by his NEW AND EXTENSIVE WORKSHOPS to undertake the manufacture of any article *in the trade*.

He continues to manufacture his well-known COOKING APPARATUS, usually designated A "GRAVELY," the excellence and economy of which are so universally admitted.

Also,

Galvanised IRON BATHS, of every description
Swing SEA COTS and Bush Bedsteads
CORNETS and TELEPHONES *for the relief of deafness*
SUGAR CRUSHING MILLS
Every article in Tin and Japanned Ware, Wholesale and Retail, and Furnishing Ironmonger. 1841

FANCY WARE DEPOT, HUNTER STREET.

THE undersigned begs to call attention to the following enumeration of a few of the articles which he has now on sale:—

Chinese work tables, very superb
Ditto ditto, very best description
English rosewood workboxes, great variety
Fancy baskets
China pomatum jars, in sets or singly
John Gosnell and Co.'s perfumery and brushware
Tortoiseshell and ivory combs
French and Chinese fans
Writing desks and dressing cases
Chessmen—ivory, bone, and wood
Billiard and bagatelle balls
Large magic lanterns, from three to eleven guineas
Leather backgammon boards, of very superior manufacture
Chinese ditto
German flutes, tipped, 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each
Accordions
Violins and bows
Clapshaw's best spring handle cricket bats
Cricket balls
Boxing gloves and fencing foils
Bagatelle board
China vases and ornaments
Fireworks
Walking sticks and carpet bags
Hardy's gold back playing cards
Cribbage and pope joan boards
An extensive assortment of children's toys, comprising Noah's arks, chests of drawers, dissections, building materials, boxes of colours, tool chests, gymnastic magazines, drums, trumpets, whips, tea and dinner sets, boats, tin carriages, fifes, panoramas, pianofortes, guns, swords, pole horses, tambourines, alphabets, tops, kaleidoscopes, dogs and cats, harlequins, windmills, carts, transparent slates, tennis balls, humming tops, farms, spades, printing presses, necklaces, dolls' houses, composition and all kinds of dolls, &c.

Also,

Parasol and umbrella furniture
Ivory turnery of all kinds
Chinese vermilion
Malacca canes
Ivory and walrus teeth
Ebony, boxwood, lignum vitæ, coquilla nuts, &c.

HENRY PARKES, Fancy Ware Depôt,

Hunter-street, right hand from George street. 3528

BAR AND BOLT IRON.

THOMAS WOOLLEY begs to apprize Country Storekeepers, Blacksmiths, and others, that he has reduced the price of his *Iron* from this date.

IRON YARD, KING-STREET,

Sydney, February 5. 2157

MOROCCO LEATHER.

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned,—

An Invoice of the finest Morocco Skins, in all the fashionable colours, suitable for coachbuilders and upholsterers.

3481 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

SACKS, WOOLPACKS, &c., &c.

RECENTLY Landed, and for sale at the Stores of the undersigned,—

Hemp and tow 2 and 3 bushel sacks
Woolpacks (heavy)
Canvas assorted Nos.
Sheathing copper, assorted sizes
Sail seaming twine
Roping and counter ditto, and shoe thread
Linseed oil in 5 gallon drums
Crown and sheet window glass, assorted sizes
Wrapping papers
Hops
Fine bleached ginger
An invoice of Townend's hats.

3482 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

AMERICAN GOODS.

ROCKING CHAIRS, 14s. each Common chairs, in one dozen cases, at 48s.
Painted tubs, 3 to the nest, 30s.
Painted pails, 2s each.
Brass clocks, warranted, 27s.
Corn brooms, 1s. 3d. each
Clothes pegs, six dozen for 2s.
Dissected maps, 4s. each
Wax vesta matches, 3d., 4d., 6d. a box
HOLMAN'S PATENT METALLIC IRONING SLIPPERS, invaluable for the saving of time and labour in the use of the common flat iron—a few remaining.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

A good assortment now on hand at the following low prices:—

	£	s	d.
Single bedsteads.................	2	0	0
Ditto ditto, large size, with cast corners and castors	2	10	0
Double bedsteads, with ditto	3	15	0
Ditto ditto, largest size, full mounted, with extra rods and brasses	6	0	0
Servants' bedsteads	1	15	0
Children's cribs all sizes, brass mounted, and on castors, from £2 10s. to..	3	3	0

Flax mattrasses, from 15s to 35s. each
Best curled horse hair ditto, WARRANTED, at 2s. 3d. per lb.
Palliasses, from 15s. to 25s. the pair.

R. NOTT, 522 George-street,

2914 Opposite the Old Treasury.

WINES.

A SMALL BUT CHOICE BATCH.

PORT, SHERRY, and E. I. Madeira
Still and sparkling hock, Moselle
Haut Sauterne, pale champagne, Giesley and Co.

E. H. POLLARD.

Bonded Stores, Queen's-place, January 23.

BENGAL RUM.

COMMANDERS of Vessels furnished with Spirits and Wines, of the best quality, at an hour's notice, on very reasonable terms, by

E. H. POLLARD.

Bonded Stores, Queen's place, January 22. 1549

ON SALE—Ind and Cope's Ale, of superior quality, in hogsheads and half-hogsheads, at the stores of

ALLAN M'GAA, Queen's-place

January 23. 1298

JUST LANDED,

CHAMPAGNE, very superior, in one dozen cases
CLARETS, ditto ditto, in one and three dozen cases
SHERRIES, pale, gold, and brown, commencing from 12s per dozen
PORTS, in one and three dozen cases. A small batch of OLD OPORTO, bottled, highly recommended to invalids
Cordials, in one dozen cases, consisting of—CURACAO, MARASQUIN DE ZARA, PARFAIT AMOUR, CURACAO, CHERRY BRANDY, OLD TOM, &c., &c.
On sale at

I. O. GLANHAM'S, 561, George-street,

245 Next to Mr. S Lyons

VAN Dieman's Land Seed and Feeding OATS—

On sale at the Stores of MR HENRY FERRIS, Pitt street, near the Theatre

N B.—White Dutch Clover, and Grass Seeds, in great variety.

Sydney, February 6 2206

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NO PUFF.

JONES and WEBB, in returning their most sincere thanks for the very liberal support they have received from their friends and the public generally during the last fifteen months, beg to inform them that

MESDAMES DOAK AND KERR have taken their extensive premises, upon which they enter on the 1st APRIL 1849.

J. and W. now beg to assure their friends and the public, that the whole of the remaining stock must be cleared out by the above period, to insure which they have made a still further reduction on their

FORMER REDUCED PRICES.

N.B.—The ladies will find it to their advantage to make an early inspection at

BELFER HOUSE,

3447 268, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF COATS EX ARABIAN.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY invite the attention of gentlemen to a first-rate assortment of waterproof RIDING and DRIVING BEAVER and PILOT COATS, lined throughout with all-wool Tartans, and all of the latest style of fashion.

George-street,

3428 Opposite the Post-office.

SUPERIOR WHITE SHIRTS, MADE TO MEASURE.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY beg to remind gentlemen that they have always on hand a large stock of superior White Shirts, made on the premises from the very best fabrics.

Shirts made to measure in any style or pattern at the shortest notice, and a strictly moderate scale of prices observed.

George-street,

Opposite the Post Office. 3429

TO WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SLOPS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY beg leave most respectfully to invite the attention of woolgrowers, settlers, and others, to their UNRIVALLED STOCK OF SLOPS, augmented by sixty (60) bales and cases of scarce and seasonable goods, ex Walter Morrice, and Arabian, comprising every article required for up-country use.

The proprietors, fully sensible of the pressure of the times, are determined to meet the same by selling every article at the smallest advance on the English cost.

GEORGE-STREET.

Opposite the Post Office.

N.B.—Tailoring and shirtmaking done on the premises. All orders executed with dispatch at charges the most moderate. 3140

THE PRICE OF WOOL this season being (unfortunately) lower than usual, SETTLERS PURCHASING THEIR SUPPLIES will find every article necessary for the bush has been reduced to a very low point at FITE AND PRESTON'S, to meet the present depressed prices of their exports.

SOME DECIDED BARGAINS,

in Slops, Rugs, Counterpanes, heavy Drapery, &c., have been made up in lots to suit the SMALL OR THE LARGE BUYER.

The extensive stock of COLONIAL AND ENGLISH-MADE CLOTHING has been re-marked at extraordinary low prices, and is particularly adapted to the general taste of gentlemen from the interior, whilst in the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

A complete suit can be made to measure *as usual*, with *cut, quality, and workmanship*, of the *first order*, in ten hours.

3564 EMPORIUM, 263, Pitt-street.

W. CHRISTIE begs to announce to the inhabitants of Sydney, its neighbourhood, and settlers visiting the metropolis, that a call at

ALBION HOUSE, 267, PITT-STREET,

Will convince them that they cannot purchase to greater advantage than at this establishment. Amongst his varied and well selected stock, the following goods are particularly worthy of attention, viz:—

READY-MADE CLOTHING, (*Not Slop.*)

Consisting of—
Gent's trousers, coats, vests, &c.
,, White shirts, regatta ditto
,, Scotch twill and striped ditto
Blue serge ditto, blue Guernseys
Double stitched moleskin trousers, and miller's drab ditto
Gent's gloves, braces, stocks, handkerchiefs, elastic belts

BLACK SILK AND BEAVER HATS.

Boys' coats, vests, trousers, cloth caps, linen collars
Boys' belts, braces, blouses, &c.

DRAPERY.

Prints, ginghams, de laines, Coburg and Orleans cloths
Calicoes, shirtings, sheetings, towellings
Linen and cotton ticks, flannels, hollands
White and coloured counterpanes, blankets, rugs
Furniture chintzes, damask cloths, &c.

W. C. offers for the inspection of TAILORS

A good assortment of black and coloured broadcloths, fancy doeskins, black ditto, kerseymeres, and a large assortment of trimmings of every description.

In the limits of an advertisement it is not possible to urge a tithe of the inducements his establishment holds out to a discriminating public. The constant and steadily increasing patronage with which he has been favoured, (and to which W. C. refers with pleasing gratitude) is a sufficient proof that his system of doing business has been fairly and justly recognised by an enlightened public.

Albion House, 267, Pitt-street.

February 28. 3567

SKERRITT'S MATTRESS AND PALLIASS MANUFACTORY, O'CONNELL-STREET, CORNER OF HUNTER-STREET.

BEST Horse-hair Mattresses, at 2s. per lb.
Wool ditto, from 12s. to 45s. each
Flax ditto, from 10s. to 30s. each
Palliasses, from 10s. to 24s. the pair.
Mattresses re-made.
Cabinet furniture on hand, and every description made to order of the best materials and workmanship, at very moderate prices. 3207

KAURI SPARS.

A FEW excellent Kauri Spars, of various dimensions, on sale, at Botts's Wharf. Apply to MR. RICHARDSON, on the Wharf; or to

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street.

February 21. 3127

FOR SALE, a Clarence River Cattle Station situated at the Kangaroo Creek, about twenty five miles distant from the township, and belonging to Thomas Coutts, Esq., with or without a general herd of 200 head of cattle. The station is well watered, and a desirable holding for a newly-arrived emigrant, as the improvements consist of a good cottage with six rooms, a garden well stocked with fruit trees, &c., cultivation paddocks enclosed, stockyard, men's huts, &c., complete. Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation. Apply to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, February 6. 2?7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.

February 28.—Elizabeth Jane, schooner, 43 tons, Captain Stericker, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Messrs. Gogges, Hughes, Macpherson, James Pite, P. Lloyd, and fifty Chinese labourers, ex London.

CLEARANCES.

February 28.—Avon, barque, 264 tons, Captain Cooper, for the South Sea Islands.

February 28.—Sophia, brig, 150 tons, Captain Kauff, for Launceston and the Mauritius. Passengers—Captain Byworth, Mr. H. Williams, Mrs. Bowswitch, and two children.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—H. M. S. Havannah, for Port Phillip; Raymond, for London; Miranda, for Port Albert; Phœbe, for Melbourne; Shamrock, steamer, for Port Phillip and Launceston; Sophia for Launceston and Mauritius; Duke of Richmond for Madras and Calcutta; Avon, for the South Sea Islands; Australian, for the South Sea Fishery.

To-Morrow.—Nimrod, for London; Diana, for Port Phillip.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 28. Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 87 bales wool, 8 puncheons and 15 casks tallow, 187 bushels wheat, 203 bushels maize, 26 trusses hay, 16 bags onions, 48 pigs, and 5 calves; Thistle, steamer, 147, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 84 bales wool, 12 casks tallow, 166 hides, 15 bdls sheepskins, 650 bushels grain, 34 lambs, 21 pigs, 30 trusses hay.

EXPORTS.

February 28.—Sophia, brig, 150 tons, Captain Kauff, for Launceston and Mauritius: Cargo for Launceston 4 tierces tobacco, 80 boxes soap, 268 cheeses, 2 casks Epsom salts, 1 cask alum, John Billerwell; 15 packages tobacco pipes, G. Small; 147 hides, 1 cask toys, John Solomon; 105 cans linseed oil, Smith, Campbell and Co.; 1 bale curled hair, J. S. Willis. For Mauritius—237 tierces and 16 barrels beef, 4 tierces and 2 barrels tongues, 1 barrel mutton hams, 16 barrels pork, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 21 tierces tongues, T. Agnew; 3 cases lard, John Mackay; 4 casks tallow, G. Small; 16 casks beef, 13 kegs tongues, A. B. Spark; 1112 bundles rattans, George Byworth.

SHIPS' MAILS.

For Port Phillip and Launceston.—By the Shamrock, steamer, this day, at 4 P.M.

For London.—By the Nimrod, this evening, at six; and by the St. George, to-morrow evening, at six.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last Reports.)

Protest, barque, 254 tons, Elliott, hence the 19th May, 1847, touched at Pleasant Island August 20, 1848, with 330 barrels sperm. Fotheringham, owner.

Margaret, brig, 184 tons, Jameson, hence the 18th March, 1848; spoken by the Edward on the 10th December with 100 barrels sperm oil. Boyd and Co., owners.

Fame, barque, 203 tons, Keen, hence the 29th May, 1848; spoken by the Australian on the 21st September. Clean. Boyd and Co., owners.

Jane, barque, 356 tons, Lee, hence the 9th June, 1848; put into Port Stephens on the 30th December, with 450 barrels sperm oil. R. Towns, owner.

Pocklington, barque, 204 tons, Bolger, hence the 16th August, 1848; Captain and others, owners; spoken by the American ship Herald on the 17th September, clean.

Lady Blackwood, barque, 354 tons, Long, hence the 30th September, 1848; R. Towns, owner.

Tigress, brig, 192 tons, Eury, hence the 7th November, 1848; spoken by the Winslow on the 13th December. Clean. Fotheringham, owner.

Jane, barque, 221 tons, Fowler, hence the 8th November, 1848; Fotheringham, owner.

Woodlark, barque, 245 tons, Smith, hence the 26th December; spoken by the Winslow on the 9th January, with 74 barrels sperm oil. Fotheringham, owner.

Genii, brig, 164 tons, Oliver, hence the 21st February, 1849. J. Blaxland, owner.

The steamer Rose, from the Hunter, due on Tuesday evening, did not arrive in harbour until six o'clock yesterday evening, having been detained at Newcastle owing to the southerly gale. The Thistle arrived alongside the wharf at twelve o'clock last night. The Maitland, which should have arrived on Monday evening, remained windbound at Newcastle, together with seventeen coasters bound for Sydney, when the Thistle left yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock. The Rose having discharged her cargo, reloaded, and proceeded to the Hunter again last night.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

March		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
1	THURSDAY	5 40	6 20	11 30	11 50

Moon, 1st quarter, 8 m. past 10 A.M., March 2.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

INSOLVENCY.

Before His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen.

William Graham, Esq., was sworn in a magistrate of the territory before his Honor, at the opening of the Court.

IN THE ESTATE OF ABRAHAM AND SAUL LYONS.

The Chief Commissioner moved that six months further time be allowed for the filing of the plan of distribution herein, on the ground set forth in an affidavit, that no assets had yet been received, and that the assignee had expectation that some would be obtained within that period.—Order granted.

BARRETT v. TOOTH.

The Chief Commissioner stated that Barrett some two months since had compulsorily sequestrated the estate of Tooth, but had never taken out the order absolute granted, nor had any steps been taken by him or by any other creditors under the order; he now therefore moved—finding that Barrett had lodged in his office a document to the effect that his claim against Tooth had been settled—that the petition and order thereon be discharged.

His Honor, expressed some doubt whether the Court could make such an order, but finding that the orders had been made before in estates similarly situated, made the order in the terms of the motion.

BICKNELL v. RAVENSCROFT.

Mr. Broadhurst moved to make absolute an order calling upon the defendant to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated. The motion was made simply upon the return of the Sheriff to the writ of summons, viz., that it had been personally served upon the defendant. It being objected that it was the practice of the Court, in similar motions to move upon the production of an affidavit of personal service,

His Honor said, upon looking to the terms of the summons, and regarding the duty of the Sheriff, he did not see why (though the practice had been to the contrary) the motion should not succeed upon the return of the Sheriff to the writ of summons. An order was made accordingly.

His Honor also heard several motions in the common law jurisdiction, but no points of importance were raised.

CONFIRMATION OF CERTIFICATES.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of the certificates of discharge granted to John Henry Fidden, William John Bennison, and Samuel Jenner. Allowed.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of the plan of distribution filed in the estate of Thomas Rowley, showing a first dividend of 9s. 5½d. in the pound. Allowed.

IN RE ROBERT SPARROW BRIGGS.

Mr. Clark Irving was appointed Official Assignee to the above estate, in the room of Mr. Hutchinson Bell, deceased.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Richard Windeyer, deceased, a special meeting was held, when a claim was proved by the executors of John Cobb, deceased, for £*92 16s. 10d.

MEETINGS TO MORROW.

In the estate of John Goodwin, a single meeting, at half-past 10.

In the estate of Robert Cassells, a second meeting, at half-past 11.

In the estate of Alexander Smal l, an adjourned certificate meeting, at noon.

NEW INSOLVENT.

Frederick Christian Luther, of the Hermitage at the Oaks. Debts, £394 11s. Assets—personal property, £41; debts due, (including £130, bad and doubtful), £283 19s. 5d. Balance deficiency, £69 11s. 7d. Official assignee, Mr. John Morris.

CITY COUNCIL.

Wednesday, February 28.

Present: Alderman Thurlow, in the chair, Aldermen Broughton, Allen, Fisher, Brown, and Egan; Councillors Moir, Josephson, Driver, Neale, May, M'Donald, Ryan, Paton, Board, Moore, Hill, Wilshire, Wilkie, Thornton, Titterton, and Lingard.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Town Clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Paton wished to know what was the cause of the absence of the Mayor. He was paid £600 a year for his attendance, and he thought it very unfair and very improper that he did not attend.

Mr. Josephson stated that it had on a former occasion been mooted whether the minutes of the Council were minutes until signed. The chairman declined to sign them, and he considered they were not enabled to go on to business until the minutes were signed by the Mayor.

Alderman Thurlow said, the minutes of the last meeting that had just been read were the minutes of a meeting over which he had not presided, and, therefore, he did not consider himself called upon to sign them. He ruled that it was competent for the Council to proceed to business without the minutes being signed.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATE.—WATER WORKS.

The discussion on the amount to be placed on the estimates for the purpose of laying down water-pipes, &c, was resumed.

Mr. Wilshire moved as an amendment on the original motion, that the sum of £5000 be placed on the estimates for the year 1849, for laying down water-pipes, &c., such sum, or such part of such sum, as might be from time to time required to be raised by debentures. He did not object to the sum of £5000 being expended on the water works, but he did object to borrowing any larger sum of money than was required, either by debentures or in any other way. He did not wish money to be voted to be spent as the water committee thought fit, or, as the chairman of the water committee said at the last meeting, whether it was required or not. His opinion was, that the sum of £5000 might be advantageously expended on the water works, but they had a revenue of £2000 derivable from the water to go to that sum.

Alderman Fisher saw nothing objectionable in the amendment, and should therefore be happy to second it. He did not think the Council ought to hesitate to vote this sum for a work so important. The Councillor who spoke last must have misunderstood what he (Mr. Fisher) said at the last meeting, as most certainly he never contemplated spending any of the moneys thus proposed to be raised without the vote of the Council; nor did he wish to raise more money by debentures than was absolutely required. All he wished was, that the Council would put such a sum on the estimates as would enable the Water Committee to recommend what works ought to be done, and then it would be for the Council to say whether they should be done or not. He wished to set himself right on this question; for he did not want to lay himself open, as the last Chairman of the Water Committee had done, of acting in the face of the vote of the Council. Whatever vote the Council might come to, either as to the expenditure of the money, or how it should be raised, he, as one of the Water Committee, should respect that vote. He did not think that permanent works, such as laying the main pipes of the city, ought to be paid for out of present rates. Many streets of the city were not benefitted by the water-pipes at all, and it was not just to tax them.

Alderman Allen should quite agree with the Alderman for Cook Ward in his conclusion if his premises were correct. But, in fact, the citizens had never yet been taxed one farthing for water. It was quite true that the main pipes ought not to be paid for out of present rates, but when the 12 inch pipe in Liverpool-street was laid down, there was a balance of £1000 at the credit of the Water Committee, besides the £1100 raised by debentures, for water, but which had been spent in general city works, not one of which was permanent. When he retired from the Water Committee there was upwards of £1000 at its credit, and at the commencement of the present year £324 3s. 3d. It was indeed said that the water should pay its share in the cost of the machinery of the Council, but even this it could do if called on to do so with the £1100 raised by debentures, which had been misappropriated.

Mr. Moir objected to having distinct funds for distinct works. He thought all works ought to be paid for out of one general fund, although the accounts from each work might be kept distinct. He should move that the sum of £5000 be placed on the estimates, to be raised if required by debentures, and to be spent from time to time as the Council might direct.

Alderman Fisher seconded the amendment.

The original motion and the first amendment having been withdrawn, Mr. Moir's amendment was carried.

PRINTING RECORDS.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £120 be placed on the Estimates for printing the votes and proceedings and by-laws of the Council, and towards forming a library.

Mr. Moir wished to know what progress had been made in forming a library.

Alderman Broughton stated that the present library consisted of three sets of Callaghan's Acts.

Mr. Moir thought it was quite idle to tax the citizens for a library, in order that the officers of the Council might amuse themselves in their offices by reading novels.

The motion was carried.

PRINTING.

Alderman Allen moved that a sum of £130 be placed on the Estimates for general printing.

Alderman Egan seconded the motion.

Mr. Moir thought the sum a large one—many summonses or the Council and Committees ought not to be printed. There were hands enough to do without so much printing. He should move as an amendment that the sum be reduced to £100.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion passed.

STATIONERY.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £60 be placed on the paper for stationery.

Mr. Moir wished to know if the term stationery included pens and paper.

Mr. Titterton: Yes! and Valentines too.

The vote was carried.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £70 be appropriated for advertising in the newspapers. The sum spent last year was £87, but now there were less newspapers, and less money would be required.

Mr. Moir thought the sum too large.

Vote carried.

ELECTIONS.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £35 be appropriated to defray the expense of elections.

Carried.

RENT.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £180 be placed on the estimates to pay the rent of the Council Chambers.

Carried.

LAW EXPENSES.

Alderman Allen moved that the item of law expenses should stand over till the City Solicitor's salary was reported upon by the Select Committee.

LIGHTING THE CITY.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £589 15s. be placed on the estimates for lighting the city. He should leave the question to the Council without comment.

Mr. Jenkins wished to know how this money was to be raised; if out of the city rate, which would involve those who received no benefit from the light as well as those who did, he should oppose it.

Alderman Fisher thought the Councillor had misunderstood the object of the Finance Committee. It was impossible for them to say what sum might be raised by a lighting rate, but they must make good the contract they had already entered into with the Gas Company, however they might think fit to break faith with that Company in the later contract which they had proposed to them. The only thing he feared in this vote was that it might shut them out from any more extensive vote that might be required.

Mr. Titterton supported the motion, but thought that the sum was far too small. It was quite time the city was lighted up, and he considered ten times the amount would be well spent for such a purpose. The people of the suburbs derived as much advantage from the city being lighted as those within the city.

Mr. Wilshire thought the Council were not in a position to consider the vote.

Item postponed.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £10 be appropriated for fuel and light.

Carried.

COMMISSION ON SALES.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £61 13s. 11d. be appropriated for the payment of commission on the sale of city properties.

Carried.

INTEREST ON DEBENTURES.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £66 be appropriated for the payment of interest on debentures.

Carried.

VALUATION OF CITY PROPERTY.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £49 19s. 9d. be appropriated for the payment of the expense of the valuation of the city.

Carried.

DEBENTURES.

Alderman Allen moved that the sum of £1100 be placed on the estimates for the payment of debentures that may fall due in the year 1849.

Carried.

Alderman Allen then moved that the further consideration of the financial estimate be postponed till the Report of the Financial Committee touching the salary of the City Solicitor be brought up.

Carried.

TENDERS.

Alderman Egan moved that all tenders called for by the Council, and now in the hands of the Town Clerk, be opened, and considered by the Council, before proceeding to any other business.

Mr. Jenkins seconded the motion.

Alderman Broughton explained to those gentlemen who seemed to be so anxious to bring the tender system into disrepute, that the only reason the tenders had not been opened before was that there were no funds in hand to defray the expense.

The motion was carried

Mr. Driver moved that the tenders be read.

Mr. Jenkins seconded the motion.

The consideration of the tenders was ultimately referred to a select committee for their recommendation.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Moore moved, that the Town Clerk be instructed by this Council to prepare and have published in the usual Sydney newspapers, as soon as possible, for the general information of the citizens, the several amounts of income and expenditure hereinafter mentioned from the first formation of the Council to the 31st December, 1848:—

1st. The amount of rates due and collected in each ward separately.

2nd. The amount of all rents and revenues due and received for the Markets, Market Wharf, water, fines, licenses, building fees, and otherwise, each amount separately.

3rd. The amount of money expended in each ward of the city separately, for repairs, improvements, laying down water pipes, lighting and otherwise.

4th. The amount of all moneys paid as salaries to Mayor, officers, and servants of the Corporation.

5th. The amount paid for the repairs of tunnel shafts, dam, and otherwise outside the boundaries of the city.

6th. The amount paid for rent, stationery, newspapers, printing, and any other item of expense, each amount separately.

Mr. Neale seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilshire did not see the slightest use in publishing this information, as any councillor or any citizen might, obtain the information from the Town Clerk's office.

Mr. Josephson thought all the information required would be found in the report to be brought up by the Committee of Enquiry, moved for by Alderman Thurlow.

Mr. Allen thought the information was what was required by the citizens, and he should therefore support the motion.

After a short discussion the Council divided on the motion, when there appeared—

Noes.	Ayes.
Wilshire	Jenkins
Josephson	Smidmore
Ryan	Moore
Lingard	Broughton
Egan	Driver
Brown	Allen
Paton	M'Donald
Board	Thornton
Wilkie	Neale
	Thurlow.
9	10

The Chairman declared the motion carried.

COOK WARD.

Mr. Thornton moved that the Town Clerk do cause to be laid on the table of the Council, without delay, a statement in detail of all sums of money collected from Cook Ward arising from rates, fees, fines, &c., from the commencement of the corporation to the 31st December last; and an account of all sums of money expended in the same ward during the same period. His reasons for bringing this motion forward were, first, to show the groundlessness of the charges which had been made against the Improvement Committee with respect to the works effected in this ward; and secondly, because he did not think that a full share of expenditure had taken place in the ward.

Mr. Josephson could not help thinking that the Councillor meant to be satirical in his remarks as to the Improvement Committee. He believed it would be found, as it had been on a former occasion when an outcry was made about the neglect of Cook Ward, that far more had been spent in that locality than it was entitled to.

Alderman Allen should support the motion, as the mover stated it would clear up the charges against the Improvement Committee.

The motion was carried.

MR. O'DONNELL.

Mr. Lingard moved, that in the terms of a resolution of the Council, of date 5th June last, accepting Patrick Moore, the elder, of Cook's River, as surety for the due performance of the duties of Andrew Higgins, Inspector of Slaughter houses, &c., in the place of H. F. O'Donnell, Mr. O'Donnell be exempted from all responsibility as surety for Higgins. The misunderstanding which Mr. O'Donnell had fallen into in respect of his responsibility for Higgins, was owing to the neglect of some one in that office, who he could not find out.

Mr. Driver seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilshire opposed the motion, and could not think the Council were to blame. It was Mr. O'Donnell's duty to look after his own business, and to see that he was legally released from his bond.

Mr. Josephson could not see that any neglect at all was chargeable on the Council, Mr. O'Donnell must be entirely liable for his own neglect.

Mr. Thornton opposed the motion, not considering that O'Donnell was morally liable.

Mr. Allen: Although no doubt Mr. O Donnell was legally liable, yet he thought that as honest men they ought to release him from it. The Council having by a resolution accepted a surety in the stead of O'Donnell, notice ought to have been given to O'Donnell when that surety declined to sign the bond. There appears to have been great irregularity in the whole of this matter. It appears there had been a former defalcation on the part of Higgins, which however was paid up by his sureties. Why such an officer was continued in the service of the Council he could not say. Nor could he see how it happened that Higgins was a defaulter for £45 (about the amount of nine weeks' arrears, whilst it ought to have been paid to the treasurer weekly.) There must have been great neglect; and they ought, if they would, do to O'Donnell as they would wish to be done by.

Mr. Lingard, at the suggestion of several Councillors, withdraw the motion for the present.

The Council then adjourned till three o'clock on Monday next.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PITT-STREET.

A large and interesting meeting of the members of this church and congregation was held in the spacious school room, on Tuesday evening. The occasion which called them together was the completion of the ninth year of the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Ross. It had been previously determined to commemorate this event, by an attempt to entirely liquidate the residue of the debt, amounting to about £800. The effort succeeded, for without asking the subscription of any person not immediately belonging to the congregation, cash, checks, and promissary notes to fall due within about six months, were handed in, to the amount of £810 4s. The names of the donors were not made known, for, as was observed by one of the speakers, it would be invidious to publish them, whilst the widow's mite was perhaps a richer gift than that of the man who gave his hundred pounds. The meeting was opened with praise and prayer, after which the chairman, Dr. Ross, delivered an address. He presented several topics for thankfulness and gratitude, on behalf of himself, for the continued and almost uninterrupted enjoyment of good health, since his arrival in the colony, and for that measure of success with which it had pleased the great Head of the Church to bless his labours. And referring to the church, for that peace, harmony, and growing prosperity with which it had been favoured. The meeting was appropriately addressed, in moving the various resolutions, by the Rev W. B. Boyce, (superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions), the Rev Messrs. Mansfield, Beazley, and Ham; and also by Messrs. Fairfax, Foss, Owen, and Lloyd. The following resolutions were adopted.

1. That commemorative festivals by a religious society, when simply and piously observed, are useful as a means of recalling past mercies, and thereby exciting to holy gratitude; of uniting together more closely in the bonds of christian affection those who were engaged in celebrating them; and of stimulating them to renewed determinations of zeal and activity in the cause of their great Master.

2. This meeting rejoices that, with God's blessing, the engagements now entered into by voluntary effort will entirely liquidate the debt upon this place of worship, in the course of six months.

3. It is a matter of thankfulness that notwithstanding the difficulties of various kinds with which the voluntary principle has had to struggle, nothing has yet occurred to diminish our confidence in its efficiency, wherever it is allowed to operate freely and in a scriptural manner.

4. That this meeting expresses the cordial interest we take in the prosperity of the cause of Christ at Redfern in connexion with the labours of the Rev. Joseph Beazley, and of the church formed under his ministry, imporing for himself the richest personal blessings—long life and growing holiness, and for his people an increase in grace, in piety, in usefulness,—as well as healthy and rapid additions to their number; confident that in carrying out the principles upon which they profess to act the debt under which their place of worship labours will be speedily wiped off also.

This place of worship was opened on the 1st of January, 1840, at a cost, including the land, of nearly £6000; and now by the united exertions of the Minister and people, in the short space of little more than three years that large amount may be said to be virtually extinguished. It should be mentioned, however, that £1250 for the sale of the old chapel to the Free Church of Scotland goes into the asset funds. It is, we believe, not generally known that since Dr. Ross's arrival, this congregation have raised annually from £1200 to £1400 by voluntary effort, for the support of ministers, chapels, missions, schools, &c.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pongee Handkerchiefs, Panama Hats, Crape Shawls, Blue Worsted Navy Frocks, and 103 packages Drapery, Slops, and Blankets.

Mr. Stewart.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, Mares, Fillies, Colts.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 14 tierces Pickled Salmon, Bags, Blue, Soap, Gin, Paper, Twine, Herrings, Coffee, Jams.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point, at 12 o'clock, Surplus Stores, Fittings, and Oil Butts, ex Emigrant Ship Inchinnan.

Mr. Mort.—In the Wool Store, at the rear of his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins; in the Yard, at half-past 12 o'clock, 20 Saxon Merino Rams.

The Anti convict Movement.—There is a great deal of excitement in the city with respect to Earl Grey's intention of breaking faith with the colony and sending convicts to Sydney. Many who are not indisposed to receiving convicts, provided free people are sent with them, are so much astonished and annoyed at the terms of Earl Grey's despatch, that they are willing to join in any movement that may tend to thwart the noble lord's designs. A preliminary meeting is to be held at the Royal Hotel this afternoon, and we believe it is intended to call a public meeting of colonists some day next week.

Police Office.—Aldermen Broughton and Brown, yesterday's roster magistrates, were punctual in their attendance, which enabled a portion of the business in the various lists being disposed of in a second Court, whilst the Mayor and Mr. Miles were sitting in the other one. Although the business lists presented an aggregate of forty-six charges, through this full attendance of magistrates all were disposed of, with the exception of a summons case and a convict one, which latter required the presence of a second magistrate, shortly after eleven o'clock. An adjournment was then made until noon, but it was near one before the Court re-opened. This delay, it is merely just to remark, had its cause in the absence of a professional gentleman engaged in the summons case. Aldermen Egan assisted Mr. Miles in adjudicating in the convict charge, which closed the business before the Court. The magistrates summoned for to-day are Mr. J. Campbell and Alderman Egan.

The Inspector and the Cabs.—Mr. Stubbs had yesterday seven offenders against the By-laws before the Police Court. Three of the cases were for breaches of the 42nd section, in not having lamps lit; one for a breach of the 16th section, for taking an illegal stand; one for a breach of the 19th section, for not having the number on the carriage; and one for a breach of the 31st section, in carrying more than the authorised number of passengers. All the defendants, with the exception of one, but who was convicted, pleaded guilty, and were fined in the sum of 5s. each, and a like amount of costs was awarded. At the conclusion of the cases, Mr. Stubbs drew the attention of the Bench to the imperative necessity which existed of suppressing the practice that prevailed of the cabs being without lights of a night; as also that of their being off the appointed stands, and loitering about the streets. He was induced to submit what he now did from the following circumstance. About a fortnight or so since, an extensive burglary had been committed at a linen-draper's and silk-mercer's store in Pitt-street, when property amounting to upwards of £100 was carried off. Among other things left by the burglars on the premises were some candles, which, although there was a deficiency of that legal proof which was necessary to implicate the party with the burglary, he had no hesitation in expressing his conviction had been taken from the lamps of a carriage, whose driver's name he then mentioned.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday evening, whilst a lad of the name of Hartley, of about sixteen or seventeen years of age, whose parents reside at Tambourine Bay, was climbing a tree in that locality after an opossum, his foot accidentally slipped, and he was precipitated on the stump of an old sapling, which went through his body. The unfortunate lad expired almost instantaneously.

Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market By-laws.—A case came on for hearing at the Police Office yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Bernard M'Loughlin, the Clerk of the Campbell-street Market, against Mr. Ferris, the produce agent, for breach of the 25th section of the By-laws, for selling 120 sheep at the Hunter River Company's Wharf, instead of as required by the said By-law in the Market. Mr. Nichols appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Yeomans for the defence, and it was stated that present proceedings were merely to try a point, and in the event of conviction following the lowest penalty would suffice. Further, it seemed that Mr. Ferris was, in the sale of the sheep, acting merely as an agent, and the refusal to pay the dues arose on the part of those by whom he was employed. Under these circumstances some technical objections to the information were waved. The witness called to prove the sale, however, failed in doing so, and although the purchaser of the sheep had been subpœnaed to prove this, and had attended when the case first stood for adjudication, yet as several remands had ensued, and no notice of the present one had been given him, he was not therefore now present. The Bench thereon dismissed the case. The question being one which greatly affects the produce agents, caused a numerous attendance of them at the proceedings.

Man Drowned.—A man of the name of Mudie, a carpenter, residing at Woolloomooloo, was accidentally drowned on Tuesday afternoon whilst attempting to swim across Middle Harbour. The deceased, who it seems was employed by Mr. Moore, of Lower George-street, in the erection of some houses at the abovenamed local ty, instead of waiting for a boat to proceed across the harbour to where his work was situate, endeavoured to swim thither, and was seen when half across to suddenly sink. The body, although the usual means had been employed, had not, up to a late hour last night, been recovered. The deceased has left a wife and six small children.

Sale of the late Mr. Nelson Lawson.—Mr. Lyons yesterday sold at Armstrong's Repository, the racing and other thorough bred horses forming the stud of the late Mr. N. S. Lawson. The following were the prices realized:—The Rake, £145; Dudu, £51; Persiana, £41; Young Lady Emily, £33; Varna, £17; Perone, £31; grey colt, 2 years old, £8; grey filly, 1 year old, £15; chestnut colt, 2 years old, £11; chestnut colt, 1 year old, £10; chestnut filly, 3 years old, £10; bay colt, 2 years old, £10; bay yearling colt, £14; one pair of carriage horses, £21; bay three year old gelding, £15; bay three year old gelding, £10; chestnut gelding, three years old, £11; black mare, 4 years old, £7 10s; grey filly, 3 years old, £5 10s.; grey colt, 2 years old, £6 10s. The stock were all distinguished by excellent quality, but many were far from being in good condition.

Sheep Sale.—A sheep sale was held by Mr. Stubbs yesterday, when 1928 head, running at Cook's Vale, were sold at 1s. 6d. per head. The station was situate within the boundary, and on yearly lease, and the improvements given in with the sheep; the stores on the station being taken at a valuation.

Horses and Mares.—Mr. Stewart sells at the Cattle Market this morning, at eleven o'clock, the whole of the Nanima stud, including Lady Rowena, and some of the best bred mares in the colony.—*Communicated.*

Seasonable Drapery Goods and Slops.—The goods for sale by Mr. Newton, comprise every thing at present in demand. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

Surplus Stores, &c.—Purchasers are reminded that the surplus stores and fittings, ex Inchinnan; and 100 tons oil butts, will be sold by Mr. Samuel Lyons, at Towns' Wharf, this day, at twelve o'clock.—*Communicated.*

SURVEY OF THE SQUATTING DISTRICTS.

Deputy Surveyor General to Colonial Secretary.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Sydney, August, 1847.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, by your letter, No. 47 292, dated the 26th ultimo, of the Governor's instructions that I should propose arrangements for the speedy completion of the surveys of the general features in the squatting districts, for the purpose of giving effect to the Order of Her Majesty in Council, with respect to the occupation of Crown lands beyond the boundaries; and I have accordingly the honour, under the First Article of the Instructions, to propose that nearly the whole strength of experienced surveyors in this department should be so distributed along the boundaries as to form a cordon of survey in the neighbourhood or within reach of the principal points already established by previous survey.

With the completion of the strength which I propose to render effective by submitting for his Excellency's favourable consideration the names of some assistant surveyors who by length of service, talent, and assiduity, have earned a title to promotion; my first object is to run parallels of latitude of half degrees, the perpendiculars to which will of course be meridians. These great lines will form the frame work of the whole survey, and will embrace all the points that it will be requisite to fix by minor operations for the purpose of completing the details, upon which it will be my duty to issue full instructions to each surveyor having charge of a district or system of great lines, and to propose such other arrangements as circumstances may suggest with respect to the expediency of recourse to contracts.

Under the second article of his Excellency's instructions I do myself the honour to append a return of the present establishment, the surveying force of which I propose should be augmented by the following promotions:—

To be surveyors on full-pay,—to commence from the date of commencing operations at their respective stations in the field:—

Licensed Surveyor Larmer,
" Davidson,
Assistant Surveyor Darke,
" Burnett
" Galloway,
" Kennedy,
(on his return from his present expedition).

To be Assistant Surveyors,—pay to commence as in the case of the surveyors:—

Mr. Ormsby, whose works in New Zealand have been before the Government, and who is fully competent to perform every duty required in surveying.

Mr. Draftsman Gordon;
Mr. Draftsman Ryan;
Mr. Draftsman M'Lean;
Mr. Burrows (who was formerly employed in surveying by contract at the Clarence River);
Mr. Draftsman Nutt, who has been for a long time on half-pay, and is now anxious to be placed in activity.

These promotions (should his Excellency be pleased to make them) will occasion two vacancies in the drawing branch of the department at head-quarters, to fill which there are two draftsmen, Mr. Lane and Mr. Bayley, now on half-pay; and I am sorry to be obliged to add that the services of the latter have hitherto been but of little value.

The increased expense which the proposed augmentation would involve would be about nine thousand five hundred pounds per annum, and even with this increase two difficulties present themselves, which (if not insurmountable) are of such a nature as to render all geodesical operations extremely tedious. I allude to questions of commissariat supplies and labourers to form the requisite parties to accompany the surveyors in the field. To obviate the first, a perpetual ambulance would appear indispensable, as the supplies from the squatters' stations must be very precarious, many of the stations being only in the course of formation, and those already established being frequently dependent on the more settled parts of the country for their ordinary supply of the first essentials of life. As an instance of this I may be permitted to mention that, on my return from the northward in December last, I was informed that at one very large establishment only fifteen pounds of flour remained in store awaiting the arrival of drays, then detained by the floods. It might therefore be necessary, with a view to facilitate our operations, that depôts exclusively for the use of the Government should be established in each district. With respect to the question of labour, I may observe, that although in ordinary cases a small survey may be conducted with the assistance of three men only, yet provision must be made in more extended works for a sufficient force to remove such obstacles as impede the vision. Cases will frequently occur in which the removal of a very small branch of a tree will occasion considerable delay; and it is well known that the principal points selected for taking an horizon of angles being chiefly the best defined tops of mountains, are almost invariably covered with timber or brushwood. To organize proper parties with free labourers at the present rate of wages would be so expensive that I could hardly hope it would be sanctioned as a permanent measure; and although it is possible that in course of time native blacks might be induced to render themselves permanently useful in our parties, still we must not wholly dependent on them. I have, therefore, no alternative but to express my regret that hitherto I am unable to devise any other expedient to meet this difficulty than the engaging, for a limited period for the Government, such number of men as may be required to form parties of moderate strength, trusting to the influx of emigrants for the completion of the arrangements.

Upon the third article of the instructions, I do not apprehend any considerable difficulty, but still all have the honour shortly to submit for the consideration of the Government, a general system of thoroughfares and sites of towns with a sufficient surrounding reserve to each to meet the views in contemplation.

I have, &c.,
S. A. PERRY,
Deputy Surveyor General.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Deputy Surveyor General to Colonial Secretary.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Sydney, October 11, 1847.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, No. 47 377, communicating to me the intention of the Government as to the course to be pursued for the survey of the boundaries of runs in the unsettled and intermediate districts, and desiring that I will bring forward a specific proposition as to give effect to such intention; and I have accordingly the honour to propose that the field parties of the surveyors and assistant surveyors, named in the margin [Surveyors—White and Townsend, assistant-surveyors—Larmer, Davidson, Darke, Burnett, Galloway, Gormans, and M'Cabe] should be completed to the effective strength of six men each, the same arrangement being applicable to each district, and with sufficient means of transport to enable them to carry provisions for three months; arrangements being made by contract, with some of the bordering settlers, for ensuring a constant supply, so as to prevent the necessity for sending the men back to the towns. As it appears from the representations that have reached me, that in some districts the surveyors experience considerable difficulty in keeping the parties together, owing to the fluctuating rate of wages, it would seem advisable that the number of men required for the whole service should be engaged in Sydney or Parramatta, and by indentures to continue their services for three years. Under such an arrangement, the parties could at once take the field, and be in a position to verify the work of the contractors; and I would further beg leave to propose, than an advertisement for tenders, to survey the boundaries of runs, should appear without loss of time; the districts for which surveys will be required, are as follows, viz.: Moreton, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Wellington, Darling (Supplementary), Bligh, Liverpool Plains (North and South), New England, M'Leay, Clarence, Darling Downs (East and West), and Moreton. This comprises all the occupied country, extending to the River Darling, at its confluence with the Murray, and to the Culgoa and Ballone rivers to the northward, which is assumed to extend only to latitude 26°, though I believe there are many stations beyond this parallel, and is of course exclusive of Port Phillip, where I presume the requisite arrangements will be made under the direction of his Honor the the Superintendent. Enclosed herewith is the form of advertisement for tenders which I propose should be inserted in the *Government Gazette* at the earliest possible period. As the field-work in its progress will doubtless entail a proportionate increase of work in the office, I beg leave to recommend that Mr. Draftsman M'Lean may be allowed the increase to which he would have been entitled under the system prior to 1842, and that Mr. Nutt and Mr. Lane, now on half-pay, be placed in activity.

I have, &c.,
S. A. PERRY,
Deputy Surveyor General.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Deputy Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney,
October 22, 1847.

Sir,—Referring to my letter of the 11th instant, in which I mentioned the establishment that I considered requisite to carry out the intentions of the Government, relative to the survey of licensed runs, with a view to the issue of leases, according to the arrangement communicated to me by your letter of the 1st instant, No. 47,377, I have now the honour further to propose, that the distribution of the several surveyors of this department, exercising a supervision over the surveyors working by contract in the measurement of runs, shall be as follows, viz.:—

In the district of

1. Moreton and Darling Downs	Mr. Burnett
2. New England and Gwyder	Mr. Galloway
3. Clarence and M'Leay	Mr. Darke
4. Liverpool Plains	Mr. Gorman
5. Bligh	Mr. White
6. Wellington	Mr. Davidson
7. Darling	Mr. MacCabe
8. Lachlan	Mr. Larmer
9. Murrumbidgee and Monaroo	Mr. Townsend

There will then remain available for measurements for purchase within the settled districts,—

Mr. Shove, for Cumberland and Camden; Mr. Warner, for Brisbane and environs. Mr. Davidson, having a manageable district, has expressed his willingness to perform such measurements as may be required in the Bathurst country, and as the district of Bligh is not very extensive, a similar arrangement may be made with Mr. White. The small measurements in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney can be performed by Mr. Gordon, and by such arrangement any further recourse to contract may be av

the present year from their predecessors. Nothing daunted, however, by previous failures, Lord Grey asks us to "open our mouths, and shut our eyes" again; but, after the manner in which the ministerial promise of last year was fulfilled, and after the fate of the experiments hitherto made by Lord Grey in his attempts at colonization, it is rather too much to expect that we should participate in the "sanguine expectations which," as his Lordship very naively says, "he entertains that, hereafter, it will be in his power to show what practical measures have been adopted to promote emigration, and facilitate the settlement of the wide regions of fertile land," &c., &c. We can but say, that the only practical measure, with reference to emigration, in which to our knowledge Lord Grey has been concerned this year, is that most unwise and unnecessary law, which he, in repeated despatches urged and persuaded the Canadian Legislature to adopt, and which imposes such a tax upon emigrants as almost entirely to stop the salutary stream of settlers into the province, and to divert four-fifths of it into the United States.

On the whole, it is difficult to imagine any motive for the authoritative reprint of the speeches on which we have been commenting, except a characteristic determination, on Lord Grey's part, to show that he is not to be brow-beaten, and that the less the public think of his defence, the better he likes it himself.

We have left ourselves little space for remark on the pamphlet bearing the signature of "Niger;" but then we have not much inclination to break a butterfly upon the wheel. On the assumption, however, that the anonymous author is a subordinate *employe* in the Colonial Office, there is something very comical in the admiration and attachment which he expresses towards his superiors in their adversity, and in the plaintive sympathy which he proffers to them, under the aspersions and invectives of which they have been of late so frequently the objects. The argument of the pamphlet is divided into two parts. The first contains an exposition of Lord Grey's old theory, that the British West Indians are by no means badly off, but are only "playing booty," to save themselves from taxation; and that the real cause of their inferiority to the Spaniards and Portuguese, lies in their "sulky opposition to improvement," by which they hope to vex the Home Government into protecting them. The second part is a review of Sir William Molesworth's speech on Colonial Government, and the strongest point in it appears to be a list of the great men who have, during the last ten years, been Colonial Secretaries and Colonial Governors. The connection of "Niger" with Lord Grey is here, again, clearly shown by the congenial confidence with which, after stringing together a number of names, few of which have anything remarkable about them, he appeals to his readers whether "such names" require defence. But when amongst them are found those of Lord Torrington, Sir Henry Young, and Sir Eardley Wilmot, we should be tempted (but that the dry rectitapism of the man precludes the idea of a joke) to suspect him of a secret design to mock his employers under pretence of advocacy.

It is satisfactory to know that "the attacks on the Colonial Office" have been found to require an answer; but, to those who believe that office to be a great incubus on our political system, it is more satisfactory still to have elicited defences of such weakness as those presented to the public in the pamphlets on which we have been commenting.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

At the annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, Mr. Scott Russell read a paper 'On the Improvements which have been made in Steam Navigation,' which he explained by appropriate diagram—The first great improvement that had been made was in the boilers. Formerly, the boiler flues were constructed of great length, so that the smoke was kept winding round and round in the flues, and at last was allowed to escape with difficulty. Now, however, they had adopted the plan of getting as much fire as possible in the shortest space of time,—and this had been accomplished by imitating as nearly as they could the locomotive engine boiler, by having tubes of thin metal which would evaporate a much greater quantity of water in the same time as flues of the usual thickness; now, also, instead of taking the smoke a long distance as in the old fashion, they used short flues of four to six feet in length, and by having a great many of as thin metal as possible, they heated the greatest quantity of water, and had the additional advantage of keeping the metal cool,—in consequence of which a boiler of smaller extent and surface was of much greater efficiency with less weight of metal. The next point of improvement was in the engine; in the construction of which, however, there had been less change than in other matters. The former beam engine had been changed for the direct action engine, which was of various kinds; but the greatest change which had been made within the last ten years consisted in the employment of greater quantities of wrought iron in the construction of the engines, instead of the mass of cast iron formerly used. This was the only great change—for the newest Halifax steamers were still fitted up with the old fashioned or lever engines. The next improvement consisted in working steam expansively to a much greater extent than heretofore. It is only within the last ten years that they had adopted this principle: the effect of which was, that instead of completely filling the cylinder with steam, they filled only to the extent of one-fourth—a volume of steam, not of course of equal density, but by which they got two-thirds of the work done, and at one-fourth of the cost. The next improvement had been made in the paddle; not so much perhaps in the wheel itself—for he was still inclined in favour of the old paddle wheel, although for short voyages he admitted the advantage of the feathering paddle-wheel which had been advocated by Mr. Price at their meeting some years ago, and he had then opposed him:—but of this by-and-bye. Another great improvement which had been made was the driving the paddle-wheel faster. They had an old maxim which was, whereas a good old horse going 2½ miles an hour could not draw advantageously at more than 220 feet per minute, and that as the steam-engine was only a substitute for horses, and reckoned as so much horse-power, it ought not to go faster that 2½ miles per hour—and this one thing had kept them back for half a century. He did not mean that the result should be faster than 2½ miles per hour, but the piston should not rise up and down in the cylinder faster than 2½ miles an hour, which was only 4 feet in a second, while the motion of steam of 15 lb. was 1100 feet in a second. Fortunately, however, this old maxim had been abandoned, and the piston now moved from 250, 270, to 300 feet in a minute. For this improvement they were indebted to no new principle, but to the application of mathematical principles of science. He now came to another great improvement, which was the change in the formation of steam-boats, which had been radical—he meant the entire alteration in the form of the ships. A few years ago steam-vessels which would go ten or twelve miles an hour were deemed fast ships; now however, we had attained a much higher rate of speed. Vessels were then built on the old-fashioned principle that the water-line should be nearly straight, and that the run of the vessel should be a fine line, and that there should never be a hollow line, except a little in the run of the ships, but that there most certainly should not be any hollow line in the bow, for there the water-line should be straight or a little convex. Researches and inquiries were, however, made by a Committee of the British Association as to the form which would enable the vessel to go faster through the water. These inquiries lasted for years, and they established by a series of experiments, a set of very curious facts. Formerly every builder of ships had notions of proportion; some that the length should be four times the breadth—others that it should be four and a half or five—and some went so far as to say the length should be six times the breadth, but these were deemed innovations so that although the proportions of width as compared with breadth were said to be fixed once, yet strangely enough every one differed as to those proportions. Another question was, what part of the vessel should have the greatest width, and it was generally thought that the greatest width should be nearest the bow. Some daring persons had, however, put it back as far as the centre of the ship. This was, however, the exception, and not the rule. Then there was another great principle, which was that the bow and the stern should exactly balance each other,—that is, that the vessel should be equally balanced; but the new rules which the British Association had established were as follows:—They began by upsetting the old rule with respect to the proportions which the length should bear to the breadth, finding that the greater the speed required the greater should be the length, and that the vessel should be built merely of the breadth necessary to enable the engines to be put in, and to stow the requisite cargo. Then the second great improvement made by them was that the greatest width of water-line, instead of being before the middle, should be abaft the middle of the vessel, and in fact two-fifths from the stern, and three fifths from the bow. The next great improvement was that instead of having the bow broad and bluff, or a cod's head bow, for the purpose of rising over waves, you might have hollow water lines, or what were called wave lines from their particular form, and with that form the vessel would be propelled with less power and greater velocity,—and also that instead of keeping to the old line run abaft and cutting it away you might with great advantage have a fuller line abaft, provided it was fine under the water. Thus by these improvements the form of the old vessel was pretty nearly reversed, to the great annoyance of the old school, and the steamers were given large and commodious cabins and after holds, instead of having cabins so crouched in that you could hardly stand in them. Another heresy, introduced by the British Association, was that of the principle as to the balance of the stern and the bow upon which they now rested; but which was founded in a most singular error, for they left out something which was very material. They concluded that the ways acted equally on both ends of the vessel in striking it; but they did not take into consideration the impossibility of this when a vessel was moving, not having taken into calculation the velocity of the wave or of the vessel, and that from this circumstance the concussion from a wave striking the bow would be a most powerful one, while it could not be so with regard to the stern, because if the velocity of the wave meeting it was fifteen miles the shock would be as of thirty miles; and, therefore, it became most plain that the bow would give the greatest resistance to the wave. He had examined all the fastest steamers which had accomplished fifteen to seventeen miles an hour—and in smooth water eighteen miles an hour—and he would venture to state that there was not one of them which accomplished from fifteen to seventeen miles an hour, which had not all these alterations in every particular, and that the wave form and the wave principle were now adopted by all the great steam ship builders, and that all the fast steam-boats had what was called the wave bow. Now, of the eight boats on the Holyhead and Dublin stations, if examined it would be found that all of them were built on these principles, although in some of them there was still left a little of the old principle, some of the bows being made a little fuller and more straight; and if any one would look at one of these boats it would be perceived that the moment they moved the very wave itself rebelled against them and broke against their bows,—and that consequently those were slower than any of the others. All of them, however, were vessels of the first class; and he gave the details of their construction. All of them were examples of the value of the form and the principles which the British Association had advocated and introduced at a very early period in its history.—Mr. J. Taylor stated, that as Treasurer of the Association, he could bear witness to the value of the efforts of the Association in this direction; and he felt bound in justice to state that the credit Mr. Russell had given to the Association was chiefly due to himself, as the individual who, with the late Sir J. Robinson, had conducted the investigations on this subject.—Mr. J. Price agreed with Mr Russell in all that he had adduced. There was, however, one mode of steam navigation one mode of propulsion to which he had not alluded, he meant the mode of propulsion by the screw propeller. He would, therefore, mention that they had built a little vessel called the Neath Abbey, which plied from Neath to Bristol, a distance of upwards of sixty miles, and which had only twelve inch cylinders, in fact a mere toy—of course using high steam. Now, she could walk round the Beresford, which had two forty-horse power engines:—the working her upon the high pressure steam principle necessarily increased the speed of the piston. With these engines they had stepped out of the old track. They had not adopted the American plan of a high pressure engine, and pulling off the steam, but of a high pressure engine without pulling off the steam, and without using a jet of cold water. He confessed that when this plan was proposed by his younger coadjutors he, as one of the old fashioned, hesitated—but at length he consented. The Neath Abbey had a screw propeller with three blades, which were immersed under the water her propeller being about 3½ feet in diameter. The vessel is built in the best form allowing sufficient breadth for her engines. The two 12-inch cylinders are placed diagonally and slung up by wrought iron beams, and they lay hold of one crank pin like the hands of two men working at a grindstone; and thus they conducted their engines almost in a snuff-box. Then they employed their boiler in the manner described by Mr. Russell. Then they came to the condensation of the steam; which they did not allow to go puffing off, but let it pass back into the boiler condensed and in a distilled state—which accounted for their never having any mud or dirt in their boilers.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

PROSPECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR FOUNDING CANTERBURY COLONY.

(*From the Colonial Church Chronicle for October.*)

About the time that our former paper on this subject appeared, Mr. Gladstone delivered his masterly speech on the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company. We need not characterise his able *expose* of that Company's proceedings, nor anticipate the effect of it. But we found ourselves unexpectedly strengthened in the view we had been forced to take of the connexion of the above-named Association with the New Zealand Company, by the illustrations which Mr Gladstone gave of Adam Smith's dictum, that "of all expedients that could be found for stunting the trade of a new colony, that of an exclusive company was the most effectual."

The world has already had experience (he said) in the matter of colonisation by companies. Even the Under-Secretary for the Colonies had descanted eloquently on the miserable condition in which South Australia continued, as long as it was subjected to the control of a company.

Again, later in his speech, he added—

What has became of Mr. Wakefield and his system? What has become of his plan of selling land at a sufficient price, and importing emigrants with the produce of the sales?

In these sentences we have the implied opinion of that able statesman respecting colonization by means of companies. Is the New Zealand Company an exception to the rule?

We stated broadly in our last paper, that the plan of the association for founding Canterbury colony was, in itself, a noble project; but that it promised to be utterly marred by its pernicious alliance with the New Zealand Company. It is, indeed, a Mezentian union. We rested our judgment mainly on two grounds; first, the general repute and proceedings of the Company as a land-trading corporation; and secondly, the terms themselves of the compact, which are such that we could imagine them only to have been drawn by agents of the Company, for the purpose of securing to it either a large and speedy sale of land, or else the means of pursuing its own plans with the advantage and credit which it might derive from having been connected with the members of the Association.

We proceed now to illustrate these positions, in the earnest hope of drawing a prompt and effective attention to the subject, from the members of the Association, should we succeed in establishing a ground for our surmises.

Now, in speaking of the New Zealand Company, we shall indulge in no language of unseemly contumely. We do not know that it is worse than other companies of the same sort; we do know that individual members among the directors are as honourable as men can be. But companies do, and suffer to be done by their agents, what, as individuals, the managing directors would shrink from. We recollect the professions of the Company to deal fairly with the New Zealand natives, their solicitude in their behalf, &c. And we venture to say that no one of the directors, knowing this, would have dared to pursue such a shameful and vexatious line of conduct as is recorded of their chief agent, by Mr. Commissioner Spain, to avoid giving full compensation to the Maories for the lands acquired of them. We venture to say that no one of the directors would have dared to express, as his own opinion, what the Company did not hesitate to adopt and avow through their deputy-governor, that they always "had very serious doubts whether the Treaty of Waitangi"—that treaty, the proposed violation of which called forth the indignant protest of the Bishop of New Zealand—"could be treated by lawyers (!) as anything but a praiseworthy device for amusing and pacifying savages for the moment."

Of the Company, then, we shall content ourselves with saying, that, before examining the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the subject, we shared only the current opinion that it had overreached itself in trading with the lands of New Zealand, and was nearly ruined. And we understood, too, as is stated very forbearingly in a memorandum of the Colonial Office, that "their embarrassment was the natural result of the Company having improvidently sold land to others before they had sufficiently ascertained that they had acquired a good title to it themselves."

We are bound to say that our examination of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the subject—partial as the Committee was to the Company—has not changed our opinion. The greedy haste, the grasping spirit, which perhaps belongs to such transactions—the stories of lands sold in England by map, and either never got by the purchasers, or found widely different from what they had been led to expect, or still claimed and actually possessed by the natives these facts came out in the evidence, and we leave them for the judgment of those who choose to wade through the statements. Our impression on examining them is, that, as simple men, we should, for our parts, have been careful to decline any dealings with parties, for one of whom, Colonel Wakefield the chief agent, the very Maories have found the sobriquet—the appropriate one, as Lieutenant M'Donnel informs us in his evidence—of "Wide-awake."

Feeling this, we are naturally at a loss to understand how a body of philanthropic gentlemen should have coalesced with the Company, in order to carry out a disinterested and patriotic design. We say coalesced, because the "plan" is put out as "agreed upon between the Canterbury Association and the New Zealand Company;" and because as was mentioned in our last paper, the movements of the Association have been practically regulated by the members of the managing committee who are connected with the Company.

What, then, will be the probable result of this? This is the question we have to answer, and for that purpose we turn to the compact entered by the Association with the Company. And we beg our readers attention to the facts which seem to us to secure the failure of the plan, together with the probable embarrassment, pecuniary and otherwise, of the members of the Association.

The facts of the case, as they bear upon our present argument, are these:—

A portion of the northern, and the whole of the middle island, constitute, together, the Southern Province of New Zealand; and over all this district the New Zealand Company have accorded to them, by Government, a right of pre-emption—that is, they are middle-men between the Government and purchasers in the sale of the land.

The Association, then, have agreed to take the land they need for the Canterbury colony from this district; why they have so agreed it is not easy to discover. However, according to the agreement, about one million acres are to be reserved for the purposes of the Association, in such spot as the agent of the Association may select.

The price to be paid for this land to the Company is 10s. per acre, as sales are made to or by the Association.

In order to carry out their beneficent intentions, the Association propose to require of purchasers an additional sum of £2 10s. for each acre, rural land; in return for which the Association or Company, or both together, undertake to provide therewith surveys, roads, ecclesiastical and educational institutions, and the immigration of labouring settlers.

The Association propose to obtain a charter of incorporation, to facilitate their proceedings.

Meanwhile, to secure the members of the Association from personal responsibility, the Company have advanced a considerable sum to the Association, to pay the expense of the charter, the current expenses of the business of the Association, the cost of sending an agent to New Zealand, the surveys, road-making, &c., &c.

Mr. Thomas is already gone out as agent for this purpose. He is represented, indeed, in the prospectus, as the agent of the Association, but we apprehend that he is in reality the agent of the Company, for he is certainly paid by it. He is instructed to select a site out of the Company's lands, for the colony; but it is provided that he is not to acquire any land without the written sanction of the Governor and the Bishop.

By Article ii. the following proviso is made, which we take the liberty of giving in italics:—"*The said tract to be so reserved during a period of ten years from the date of receiving intelligence that such tract, selected as above mentioned, is in possession of the Company; provided that within six months from such date land to the value of £300,000 be sold, and that during each year from the said date there be sold at least one-tenth part of the land remaining unsold at the commencement of that year; failing which, the Company to be released from further reservation of the tract for the purposes of the Association.*"

Upon the points of this agreement, we observe, first, that for each acre the Company will be paid 10s.; an exorbitant price, to judge from the price commonly given for land to the natives, and to judge from the fact that the Government valuation of land is only 5s. Why should the Association not purchase direct through the Government in the northern province, and so save half the sum?

Next, as to the selection of the site. The Association protect themselves from the casualty of finding an unfavourable site thrust upon them, by providing that the sanction of the Governor and the Bishop should be previously obtained. But do they expect that these authorities, energetic men as they are, are to take a voyage or journey of from one to three hundred miles, to look over a tract of land, equal to a county larger than Essex, nearly as large as Norfolk, in their behalf! or that, without this, they can safely burden themselves with the responsibility of selling it?

Thirdly, we understand that in New Zealand about one acre in six* is adapted to agriculture How much of the million acres do the Association expect will be of this character? They look to raising £3,000,000 upon it; are they sure that all the productive land, at 10s. per acre, will realise one-sixth of the sum?

But, mainly and chiefly,—for what has been said is of no great moment,—how will the second article be carried out? On the fact being announced that the tract of a million acres is acquired by the Company, within six months from that date the Association must have sold land to the amount of £300,000: failing which, the Company is to be relieved from further reservation of the tract for the purpose of the Association.

On June 1, 1849, we will suppose, tidings arrive that the land has been acquired. We name this date because we are told that Mr. Thomas's final selection may be expected to be announced in about a year's time. Now, we humbly beg to inquire whether the members of the Association, unpractised gentlemen, expect to take that land into the market, and to raise on it, within six months, the sum of £300,000? Why, a railway company can scarcely do so; and are colonial lands in such requisition just now as to justify such a calculation?

It may help us to obtain an answer to this inquiry, if we simply refer to past facts; if we see what the New Zealand Company has been itself able to do in past years. We shall examine what results they have secured, in regard to the sum they have raised on land, the quantities of land they have sold, and the emigrants they have sent out; and contrast the expectations of the Association with these data.

1. The New Zealand Company (Return No. 9, Appendix to Parliamentary Report, No. 14), sold between May, 1839, and April, 1844, in three settlements, lands to the following value:—

At Wellington	£128,040
At Nelson.	£131,760
At New Plymouth ..	£26,560
	£286,360

That is, this, a trading company, managed in five years to sell, at three separate settlements, at about £1 per acre, land to the total amount of £286,360.

The Association hope to sell, in six months, in one small district, at £3 per acre, land to the value of £300,000.

2. The Association assume that they may sell "in the first year or two," 200,000 acres. Now, first of all, it is very doubtful whether, out of a million of acres, there exists any such quantity as this capable of immediate or easy culture—at least in those parts of New Zealand still unoccupied. Recollect, the choice positions are already gone and occupied. But suppose there be such a quantity, turn again to the past experience of the New Zealand Company, and see how much land they were able to part with in any one district in a given space of time.

By return No. 9, (Appendix to Report, No. 14,) the Company state that from 1839 to 1844, i.e. five years, they sold in the settlements of

Wellington	127,790 acres.
Nelson	88,239 "
New Plymouth ..	12,509 "

That is, in five years, in no one settlement did they sell so much as 130,000 acres; in all three together they scarcely exceeded 200,000, and this, when they had no competition in the market; and yet the Association assume they may sell 200,000 "in the first year or two!"

3. Or look at the point of emigration, (in p. 17.) The Association reckon that at least one adult labourer will be required for each thirty acres, in order for the most profitable tillage;—it will therefore be requisite that 6600 agriculturists be sent out in "the first year or two" for the culture of the 200,000 acres, if they are not to remain barren. They reckon on receiving £200,000 to help in this emigration. Well, look once more at the success of the New Zealand Company. Lord Grey, in his speech of August 10, 1848, stated that the Company in ten years had exported 7,000 emigrants to New Zealand The returns of the Company (No. 12. Appendix to Report) state nothing contrary to this, but do show that the proportion of adult labourers to the whole number who emigrated, was about one-third; so that, in nine or ten years, the Company caused to emigrate about 2,333 adult males.

But the Association reckon on providing 6600 adult labourers in one or two years; and this, not paying, as the Company did, all, within a trifle, of the passage-money, but "by the system of partial contributions to passages, instead of defraying the whole cost of them!"

We stay our hand here, though able to say more. We feel pain in saying so much, but it is better to anticipate and provide against what is wrong, than to let it come to a head, and do all its mischief. We are at a loss to understand how such an impracticable scheme could have been devised and accepted. We can only imagine that some active members of the New Zealand Company, in order to part with land in their tabooed district, prevailed somehow on a number of highly stationed and appreciated Church people, to lend their names to a scheme, fair in promise, but which seems to us to be delusive and impracticable.†

But what then? it may be asked; suppose what is said is true, and the six months elapse, and the money is not forthcoming, what then? Why then, first of all, the scheme falls to the ground; the Company reserve the land no longer; they sell it to whom they list, fettered by no well devised rules; they sell it at their own price of, say £1 per acre, and not £3, the price of the Association, with no provision for Church endowments, &c., and the whole scheme fails. Canterbury colony becomes a bubble that has burst. Considering the signal failure of the Chartist-memorial scheme, with the name of the venerated Primate at its head, we do not wish to see another plan patronised by him share the same fate. But further, who is to repay the New Zealand Company for the money advanced, for the charter (if obtained), the expenses of the Association, the expenses of Mr. Thomas, and, above all, the surveying and roadmaking, which (by the compact) will then have been going on for a year or more, and which cannot be stopped for some months longer? This money is advanced, "repayable out of the funds which will accrue from the sales of land." Is it expected that an amicable dissolution of the engagement will take place? Those who have read the correspondence of the Company with the Colonial Office, will hardly expect such forbearance and consideration. Further, what is to become of the purchasers of the land sold during the six months, the terms on which they purchased being impracticable? The money, we conclude, will be returned; but will the Company take back the land?

The perplexity and pecuniary embarrassment of all this to the respected members of the Association are obvious; meanwhile, the New Zealand Company will simply have sold some land by their means, and have gained in repute by connexion with some of the most trusted names in the country. We do not intend to impute unfair or sharp dealing to the Company; we will keep in our minds the fact of the Directors being honourable men; but still we say, it is a very unfortunate thing that the compact should have been so formed that, in reality, the Company will be gainers by the plan of the Association failing.

The best thing, as it seems to us, that could happen, would be to hear that the Governor or Bishop of New Zealand had withheld their sanction from the purchase of any spot on the ground of their inability to guarantee its fitness for the purposes designed.

Even this would be perplexing. But we linger no longer on the subject. We have carefully inspected the scheme, and our dispassionate, and certainly most disinterested, judgment we have recorded. It is just one of those subjects which it is our province and duty to examine.

We dismiss it with one consideration, which, even prior to inquiry into the exact facts, led us to suspect the soundness of the scheme. It is a known law, that no act of charity or beneficence can be done successfully, without a sacrifice of time, or means, or trouble, or anxiety on the part of the benefactor According to the proverb, "words break no bones;" and neither do they heal wounds. But here are assembled a number of philanthropic and influential men, to forward a great and noble scheme; but they try to do so "relieved from personal responsibility" (Art. xvi.) They "lend their names," as is said. They do not, they cannot give even time or attention to it. With the exception of one noble-minded man, we know no one on the managing committee, save the adherents of the New Zealand Company, who have at all examined or worked at the scheme. The issue can only be of one kind. We hope somehow it may yet be averted, and that so noble a design, backed by such noble names, may not be doomed to an ignoble failure.

* This is perhaps a high proportion, but we take the most favourable view.

† It has been stated to us, since the above was written, that the Company propose to form a similar scheme for a colony with a body of Dissenters.

THE STOWE PICTURES.—The Buckingham "Shakspeare" sold for 355 guineas to Lord Ellesmere. Cooper's beautiful miniature of Charles II., and the best of Sir Joshua's, were bought in. The Lely's sold well, the Kneller's were not first-rate, Van Huysum, Richardson, Hudson, Fuseli, Horner, and Hoppner, sold at very high prices. Stanfield's "Wreckers off Calais" brought 410 guineas; a Wilson, 695 guineas; another 110 guineas, &c., so that the picture sale did not lack spirit.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT REDUCED AND OUR STARVING POPULATION EMPLOYED AND WELL FED, AND A MARKET CREATED FOR OUR MANUFACTURES, BY EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

To the Editor of the London Mercantile Journal and Colonial Advocate

SIR,—None of those who call themselves, or are called by others, statesmen, have ever proposed measures for redeeming the National Debt. Judging from their past conduct, we must presume that they have no intention to reduce, or ever intend to pay off, the principal, however well inclined they are to add to its amount, as in the case of the emancipation of our negroes in the West Indian islands, and the recent relief afforded to the Irish. Indeed we could mention the names of those holding some of the highest offices in the State, who have declared in Parliament, that the debt was nothing more than a transferable annuity. Now it behoves fundholders themselves to consider whether the day may not too soon arrive, when the payment of the annuity will be repudiated, as well as the redemption of the principal: and with a view to guard against so fatal a contingency, we call their attention to the following plan, which offers an ample guarantee to the public creditor, and affords probably the only chance of payment, or relief to the public debtor.

I lay it down as an indisputable principle, that the colonies, whether acquired by conquest or discovery, ought always to be viewed only as an integral part of the British empire, consequently as the sole *property of the people of the United Kingdom*, by whose labour and money they have come into our possession; and therefore neither the present or any future government has any right whatever to alienate the lands of those colonies to any other than national uses.

All grants and conveyances to private persons effected through favouritism, I hold to be fraudulent, for I deem the price paid, or the market value which ought to be paid for such estates, is due and owing to the national treasury, and ought to be applied (like in the United States) to the liquidation of a national debt. This premised, I proceed to show how the object may be effected.

The land in New South Wales should be sold at the maximum rate of 20s. per acre, granting to all, the privilege of selecting a square mile of land in any unlocated part of the colony. And in respect to its bearing on the irredemption of the funded debt—suppose, for instance, a person holds £1000 three per cent consols, let such a person select, and receive in fee, one thousand acres, continuing to receive the dividends of the said stock till his death, and then let the £1000 three per cent. stock be cancelled and wiped out of the national debt; by this method the stockholder would gain from 10 to 15 per cent. in the interchange of his stock for land.

By such a plan, we should rapidly promote colonization, and induce men of capital to seek a new home in our transmarine dominions, who for their own interest, would be compelled to take out with them efficient labourers, and thus diminish the severity of the competition among ourselves for employment. It is also clear that we should convert perpetual into terminable annuities on a fair principle of equity—as none would be compelled to purchase land on the conditions here prescribed unless with his own free will or consent.

Such, in a few words, is the plan to which I venture to call public attention; but before the proposed scheme could be carried out, the unwise and vicious regulations now enforced at the colonial office must be wholly changed. What those regulations are I will proceed to explain—and I speak on the authority of a gentleman who has resided twenty years in New South Wales

In that colony there are only nineteen counties set apart by Government for purchasers to locate themselves on freeholds. The lands beyond this boundary of the nineteen counties are occupied by squatters, some of them monopolise one million of acres to each individual to depasture their sheep and cattle, at less than a half-penny per acre rent to Government.

The lands within the nineteen counties have been culled over again and again for nearly sixty years by grantees and purchasers at five shillings per acre, so that, all the water frontages, ponds, &c., are now completely monopolized; consequently only the most inferior and absolutely refuse worthless lots remain, and for these the colonial authorities demand an upset price of one pound per acre, which the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, publicly declared were not worth sixpence per acre, whilst the most fertile lands beyond those counties are let for fourteen years, as stated above, at a half-penny per acre—how anomalous! and how completely has this system annihilated Emigration Funds.

The high price of waste lands has annihilated Emigration Funds altogether, except the town allotment money arising from suburban and village allotments, and which have sold well for a few years past, from which a limited fund has accrued, together with surplus revenue for Emigration.

Now to remedy this state of things, the boundary system of the nineteen counties must be abolished, so that persons might purchase where they pleased at 20s. per acre in the interior—by this plan, thousands of small, and many large capitalists in England, would avail themselves of the opportunity of buying land in the colony, and by this measure being adopted, a large fund might be created for the transit of poor industrious labourers. Moreover, as already remarked, many would be induced to take estates in Australia in exchange for stock now held in the funds, and thus provide for their younger sons and daughters.

Many other hardships arising out of the present system of sale of Crown lands remain to be exposed, as they tend to obstruct colonisation. These relate principally to the disposal of lands within the nineteen counties, as none is yet publicly offered for sale outside the boundary. If a married man and his family arrive in the colony, the wife and children must be put into lodgings in Sydney, while the husband must go into the interior in search of land, if he intends to purchase any. After journeying in various directions, within the boundary, he returns to Sydney, and reports the location he has selected to the office of the Surveyor-General, and that report is then subjected to the Governor's approval. The land is then advertised for public sale for three months, and even sometimes afterwards put up at a higher price than 20s. per acre, if the authorities think the emigrant is able to pay more, and very desirous of buying it, so that it very frequently happens that the emigrant after all his anxiety, expense, and trouble in exploration and selecting a location, (as a freehold for himself to improve) has often found his hopes defeated, and obliged after all to take up his domicile in the bush as a squatter, by erecting a hut and paying a license of £10 per annum for a run of 25,000 acres, to graze four or five thousand sheep, and if the number exceed five thousand, the squatter must take another £10 license.

For the reasons thus briefly assigned, it appears to me that the whole system now in force for the disposal of waste land in that colony should be remodelled; as matters now stand—the Government obstruct, rather than facilitate emigration. We possess in New South Wales ample means, if not for wholly redeeming, certainly for materially reducing our National Debt, and giving employment to hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of our almost starving poor. By limiting the boundaries of land for sale and location, we check the spirit of enterprise by narrowing its sphere, and seek to force a sterile soil into culture, while acres further off invite our industry. By pursuing the method proposed, I have sketched out, we should give a solid guarantee to the fundholder—instead of an aerial vision, (which he has at present) reduce our debt, with it our taxes, diminish our poor rates at least one half, and create a new market for our manufactures, besides diverting the popular mind, New South Wales would supply us with cotton, as well as she does now with wool, and it is sheer madness in the people of England not to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from their own colonial lands and their rich resources—the people have lavished enormous sums, and spilt their precious blood to acquire a colonial empire, and now it is their true policy to turn that empire to the best account. In the Australian colonies there are boundless regions of late years discovered, of good and available country, which will remain for another century before it is wholly occupied, although it is suitable for all purposes. Nor is there any other country where the same amount of capital and human labour can be made so speedily and so amply remunerative, simply because the land, in its natural state, affords the best pasturage for sheep and cattle, and the climate is eminently adapted to the production of the finer class of wools. There is no necessity, if all the surplus population in Britain emigrate there, for the tedious work and costly process of "clearing," (like in America and Canada) and no great annual expense has to be incurred as in a purely agricultural country. Human hands are chiefly required to gather a harvest which nature alone provides. The increase of cattle and sheep is greater than would be appropriated by any possible augmentation of population. There is thus a self-generating capital, and territorial space adequate to the largest deportation of emigrants if 100,000 souls were removed from Britain to Sydney and Port Phillip, the present year, there is the means of absorbing them at once into the community, provided Government will allow emigrants with small capital the selection of locations on any of the unappropriated lands in the colony, even at 20s. per acre, for there land is better worth 20s. per acre, than other sterile land is worth sixpence; but all our efforts will be vain, we are afraid, so long as the Colonial Office is governed by party politicians, and its patronage used only for party purposes.

COSMOPOLITE.

THE GLACIERS.—It is scarcely possible to estimate the quantity of ice in the Alps; it is said, however, that, independent of the glaciers in the Grisons, there are 1500 square miles of ice in the Alpine range, from eighty to six hundred feet thick. Some glaciers have been permanent and stationary in the Alps time immemorial, while others now occupy ground formerly bearing corn or covered with trees, which the irresistible force of the ice has swept away. These ice rivers, formed on the snow-clad summits of the mountains, fill the hollows and high valleys, hang on the declivities, or descend by their weight through the transverse valleys to the plains, when they are cut short by the increased temperature, and deposit those accumulations of rocks and rubbish, called moraines, which had fallen upon them from the heights above. In the Alps the glaciers move at the rate of from twelve to twenty five feet annually, and, as in rivers, the motion is most rapid in the centre. They advance or retreat according to the mildness or severity of the season, but they have been subject to cycles of unknown duration. From the moraines, as well as the striæ engraven on the rocks over which they have passed, M. Agassiz has ascertained that the valley of Chamouni was at one time occupied by a glacier that had moved towards the Col li Balme. A moraine 2000 feet above the Rhone at St. Maurice shows that at a remote period glaciers had covered Switzerland to the height of 2155 feet above the Lake of Geneva. Their increase is now limited by various circumstances—as the mean temperature of the earth, which is always above the freezing point in those latitudes; excessive evaporation; and blasts of hot air, which occur at all heights, in the night as well as in the day, from some unknown cause. They are not peculiar to the Alps, but have been observed also on the glaciers of the Andes. Besides, the greater the quantity of snow in the higher Alps, the lower is the glacier forced into the plains.—*Mrs. Somerville*

WHAT DO WE OWE TO BIRMINGHAM?—The cottages and humble dwellings of England are indebted to Birmingham and its neighbourhood for a greater amount of neat interior fittings, useful utensils, and ingenious knick-knacks of all kinds, then fall to the lot, perhaps, of any other country in the world. Let the reader take his eyes off this sheet for a few minutes and glance round the room in which he may be sitting—we care not whether it be in a house of £10 or £100 a year rental: let him look at the doors, the windows, the fire-place, the cupboards, or closets, the furniture, the implements and vessels, the ornaments or decorations—wherever he may look, Birmingham is before him. There is scarcely a room in this country, except in the most poverty stricken hovel, that does not contain some article of Birmingham manufacture. Let him then go from houses to persons; let him look at English dress, and all its endless variety, and then say whether there is in one such dress that is not indebted to Birmingham for something or other in a metallic form. It may be trivial, it is true; but this very triviality only the better illustrates the minute applications which are now made of metal. Will not a beaver or silk hat escape this enumeration? Look at the little buckle that fastens the band. Are not our boots excepted? Look at the nails and "tips," or at the fags of laces. Female attire? Let the buttons, and buckles, and clasps, the pins, and hooks-and-eyes and lace holes, the combs and bracelets and armlets, the rings and brooches and necklaces—let them all give evidence to the part which Birmingham and its vicinity have taken in decking out any and every Englishwoman. If you write a letter, look at your desk, your ink stand, your steel-pen, your pen-holder, your wafer-stamp, your seal, your candlestick or taper-stand, and think how far Birmingham has been concerned in them. If a lady, seated at her work, would gossip a little about her work-trinkets, the needles, pins, thimble, bodkin, piercer, crochet and knitting needles—all would tell of Birmingham, or in some few instances of Sheffield or Redditch. If you walk abroad, and rain befall you, ask who made the metal work of your umbrella? If you ride on horseback, think where the bridal-bit, the stirrups, and the buckles came from. In short, do anything, go anywhere, buy, beg, borrow, make, alter, eat, drink, walk, ride, look, hear, touch—you cannot shake off Birmingham for many minutes together.—*The Land we Live in.*

ISLAND OF IONA.—On the 8th of August, the first synod of the united dioceses of Argyll and the Isles, was held at Oban, under the presidency of the Bishop, Dr. Ewing. On the following day (Wednesday) after morning prayer, the Very Rev. Dean Hood preached a sermon in aid of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society. On Thursday the Hon. G. F. Boyle, who was present, having placed his yacht at the disposal of the Bishop and Clergy, the greater number of those who remained in Oban sailed with the Bishop to Iona. On landing there, they were joined by a large party from the steamer, which at this season visits Staffa and Iona, from Oban, and the whole of them proceeded to the ruins of the ancient cathedral, where Divine service, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, was once more celebrated, after the lapse and silence of ages. The Very Rev. the Dean read the Litany, and the Bishop preached from the words, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." In the course of the sermon he showed how its faithfulness to this doctrine had raised the island they were treading, from its unknown and desolate state, to be one of the most illustrious spots in Western Christendom, during the sixth and some following centuries; and how the abandonment of the doctrine which had thus raised it to distinction had brought it to the condition in which they now beheld it. Of its restoration to its pristine glory, the Bishop went on to say, a strong belief is entertained in the Highlands; and here, turning to one of his Clergy (the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, of Durar), the Bishop begged him to recite some Gaelic sayings, and explain them to the congregation, which the reverend gentleman did. The Bishop then concluded in words to this effect:—"We have come, grasping the staff and occupying the seat of 'Columba of the Isles,' successors to his office and ministry. To this island we have come, as Bishop, Dean, and Clergy of the Isles, to reverence, here, at the fountain of Christianity in the West, the glory of God in His saints; and we have come humbly expecting that the same Divine power which was once so abundantly vouchsafed, may again be abundantly put forth, as in this place, and at this time, on those who are successors in the office of the glorious and mighty dead, now lying unknown and undistinguished beneath our feet, but well known, and, we hope and believe, gloriously manifest in the presence of God." The service concluded with the apostolic benediction. Besides those who accompanied the Bishop and Clergy, there was a considerable concourse of the natives of the island, who behaved throughout with much reverence and attention

A Manx Jury in a Court of Inquiry has been starved into an unanimous verdict. They had to investigate a charge against one Moore for killing Edward Craine in a street row. The inquiry was long, extending over three days; at night on the third day, when they had tasted nothing since the morning, the Jury retired. They soon returned to say they should never agree. The Deemster told them they must; and they were locked up for the night. Two had been for a verdict of "Wilful murder", and four for "Manslaughter": the two gave in. This was the verdict—"The Jury concur in indicting the prisoner for manslaughter; but this unanimity has been obtained from the painful gnawings of hunger, and not from the conviction of the minds of the jurors that it is in accordance with the principles of law as laid down by the Deemster." The Deemster only took the first sentence of the verdict, rejecting all the rest.

DIED.

At her residence, Kent street North, Caroline Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles May, and eldest daughter of Mr. George Buddivent, after a long and painful illness, in the 20th year of her age.

BELL'S COLONIAL MATCHES.

THE Manufacturers of these Matches confidently recommend them to public notice, being satisfied that they will be found equal, if not superior, to any ever made in the colony.

SHIPPERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS Will find it to their advantage to buy this make of matches, as they are

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE,

And are not subject to the objections usually made against colonial matches.

To be had at the Depôt, No. 22½, Church-hill.

3561 BELL AND CO.

NAVY CHOCOLATE, IN CAKES
Holden's cheese
Spanish garlic and onions
Dried salt codfish
Sperm candles and oil
Honey and beeswax
Whole and split peas
Gelatine, preserved potatoes,
And all descriptions of ships' stores.

S. ELLIOTT,

3544 Shipping Depôt, Lower George-street.

A NOVELTY.

PURE ENGLISH GIN, ex Inchinnan, now landed, and on sale by the two gallons and upwards, either in draught or bottle, very reasonable. The attention of the trade and private families is requested

At the City Depôt,
480, George-street,
Nearly opposite the Barrack Gate,
At HENRY FISHER'S.

February 28. 3495

100 KEGS and 50 boxes Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco, of choice quality
75 Bales hops, first sort, growth of 1848
40 Casks dried apples
25 Casks tar
50 Casks rosin
5 Casks varnish
32 Casks vinegar
25 Boxes chocolate, per ship Augustine, Heard, from Boston.

For sale by
S. WILKINSON, Jun.,

3434 Macquarie-place

SALT.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—Liverpool, dairy, and St. Ube's salt.

MACINTOSH AND HIRST,

3080 Queen's-place

ON Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

100 Tons Manila sugar, warranted in sound condition, at (£13) thirteen pounds per ton, CASH.

No quantity less than one ton will be sold.

JAMES SIMMONS AND SON,
Hunter-street.

January 15. 1010

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Fine and seconds Flour
First and second Biscuit
Bottled Ale and Porter, as 6s. 6d. per dozen
Port and Sherry Wines, at 12s. and upwards.

T. G. SAWKINS,
Bank of Australia Buildings,

3450 George-street, Sydney.

CAB PHAETON FOR SALE.

A VERY good light Cab Phaeton, for one or two horses, English built, and has never been used in the colony, may be seen at Mr. Martyn's, Pitt-street. 3429

TO TRADESMEN AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.

THE undersigned is instructed to sell by private contract,

A BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE,

containing shop with good frontage, sitting-room, two large size bed-rooms, and an allotment adjoining of twenty feet frontage by ninety-seven feet deep, in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, situate on the Riley Estate.

This will be found a most desirable investment, commanding one of the best positions for business, and has the advantage of three frontages. A striving tradesman, or a newly arrived immigrant, who is desirous of getting at once into business in a good neighbourhood, will find this a most advantageous purchase.

If not speedily disposed of by private contract it will be put up for sale at public auction. Apply to

J. G. COHEN,
At the Auction Mart,
490, George-street.

Sydney, February 26. 3458

TALLOW.

TALLOW of all descriptions bought by the undersigned, at the highest market price.

Payment—*Cash on delivery*.

WM. B. ALLEN,

2794 Sussex-street.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.

3953 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London.

949 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO

MR. JAMES HARRISON, of Woodbourne, ISLE OF MAN, if in town, is requested to leave his address for Dr. Thomson, at the *Herald* Office. 3533

NOTICE.—Mr. Alfred Mitchell was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1849.

FRANCIS MITCHELL AND CO.,
Queen's Wharf.

Sydney, March 1. 3560

NOTICE.

AS LEONARD STABLEY, Broker and General Dealer, of 232, George-street South, intends to leave his present place of business, he gives notice to all parties having received advances on Goods, to come and redeem them, or they will be sold on or after the 1st of April.

All parties who have any claims upon him are desired to send them in.

Sydney, 232, George-street South,
February 28 3568

CAUTION.

IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES MARTIN, DECEASED, LATE OF MANEROO.

THE undersigned hereby cautions the public from buying any cattle, horses or other property belonging to the estate of the late James Martin of Maneroo, having revoked all authority given to any person previous to this date

JOHN CONLON,
Executor to the above estate.

Lake Bathurst, February 23. 3401

PICKLED SALMON.

40 TIERCES of Pickled Salmon, each 300 lbs., (not 3 cwt.), the remainder of the only importation this season, the finest that ever came to the colony. On sale, at a great reduction on former prices

At JOHN STIRLING'S,

3501 559, George-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Between Edward Borton, the younger, plaintiff; and John Earl, defendant

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above-named Edward Borton against the above-named John Earl to recover the sum of sixty-eight pounds for meat drink washing lodging and other necessaries found and provided by the said Edward Borton for one Ann Earl and also for money paid laid out and expended by the said Edward Borton in the purchase of necessary clothing and apparel and medicine for the said Ann Earl and it being alleged that the said John Earl does not reside within this colony or its dependencies a writ of foreign attachment has been issued returnable on the sixteenth day of March next wherein Adolphus William Young Esquire Sheriff of the colony of New South Wales is garnishee Notice is hereby given thereof and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said John Earl or any person in his behalf will give the security and notice and file the appearance and plea required by the Act intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Actions against persons absent from the Colony and against persons sued as Joint Contractors" the said attachment may be dissolved

Dated this twenty-eighth day of February. A. D. 1849.

PARRY LONG
Plaintiff's Attorney

3531

SHIP ST. GEORGE.

NOTICE.—All accounts against the above vessel must be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, by noon this day.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO

Spring-street, March 1. 3532

SHIP NIMROD.

ALL accounts against the above vessel must be sent in duplicate, by noon this day, to

J. B. METCALFE

March 1. 3534

NOTICE.—Z. A. being in business, but not having his time fully employed, will be glad to enter into an engagement with any person or mercantile house, as buyer, seller, or collector

Z. A. Has a good country connection. Apply by letter (post paid) to the General Post Office. 3526

NOTICE.—On the 1st day of March 1849, the price of Coals at the Australian Agricultural Company's Staith at Newcastle, will be reduced from seven shillings to six shillings and sixpence per ton.

J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.

Port Stephens, February 19. 3121

BOARD AND LODGING.—A middle-aged single gentleman, of quiet and retired habits wishes to obtain the above in a respectable family where there are no young children or other lodgers. Terms must be moderate, and the vicinity of the Club House would be preferred. If terms, &c., be suitable, the advertiser would become a permanent lodger. Letters, post-paid, with full particulars, addressed to Z A, at Messrs. Kern and Mader's, Hunter-street, will be attended to. 3530

WANTED to rent or purchase, in or near Sydney, a Cottage with about five good rooms, kitchen, and servants' room one-stalled stable, and gig house, a view of the harbour desirable. Address, stating terms and particulars, post paid, to "Salem," *Herald* Office. 3521

WANTED to purchase, or rent, a House, within an easy walking distance from Hunter-street, George-street, to contain not less than four rooms and a kitchen, with yard and good water. Address Q. *Herald* Office, stating situation, terms, &c. 3486

WANTED, to rent, by a widow lady, two or three unfurnished rooms, with the use of kitchen, in a central part of Sydney. Particulars of address may be left at Dr. Aaron's, opposite Mr. Chisholme's, Pitt-street. 3472

TO FEMALE SERVANTS.

FEMALE SERVANTS of good character can at all times obtain respectable places at the current rate of wages, by applying to Mr. J. F. Johnson, at the Old Established Registry Office, 319, Castlereagh-street North.

☞ There are *now* vacancies for Cooks, Laundresses, and Housemaids.

February 16. 2894

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

WANTED, by a family proceeding to England by the St. George, a young person as under nurse. Apply to Price, Fiveno, and Gwyn, 259, Pitt-street, between the hours of nine and twelve, this day.

March 1. 3558

WANTED, a Man and his Wife, as Domestic Servants. Apply at the Club. 3484

WANTED, a man and woman, single or married; the man to attend to a horse, the female to do the general work of a small family, with the assistance of the man. Apply to Mrs. L. Myles, Myles's-buildings, Cumberland street North. 3444

WANTED, two or three Shepherds, to proceed in company with a team to the district of Maneroo. Application to be made this morning, to

ALLAN M'GAA,

3493 Queen street.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Wellington Vale Station, New England, a Chestnut Mare blind of an eye, branded indistinctly AR, and spotted on the back like a leopard. The undersigned will give the above reward if strayed, and Five Pounds if stolen, *upon conviction* of the party and recovery of the mare.

R. C. ROBERTSON.

Wellington Vale, February 6. 3195

STOLEN, on the 21st instant, from Fairy Meadow, a dark bay mare, with black points, 16 hands high, branded on the near shoulder IM/AE switch tail. Description of the thief:—Robert Stewart, native of Jamaica, per ship Moffitt, height 5 feet 5 inches; complexion, black; hair, black and woolly; eyes, black; nose, flat and broad; lost a front tooth (upper); two scars on cheek. Two pounds reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above thief, by.

J. MUSGRAVE

Wollongong, February 23. 3336

FOUND, on the 27th ultimo, a Bull Dog, which will be restored to the owner on his giving a description of the animal and paying for this advertisement. Apply to Dr. Shanks's servant, Cottage, Lyons's-terrace. 3528

TO LET, with immediate possession, in one building, a large shop or office, with a similar show-room adjoining; together with an extensive and commodious store; all situated in a business part of George-street. For particulars apply to F. Gaunson, 598, George-street. 2778

TO BE LET, the House in Jamison-street, No. 2, of the Australian College buildings. Apply to Mr. D. M'Pherson, opposite. 9381

TO LET, the Shop and Stores at present occupied by Mr. Nott, in George-street, opposite the Old Treasury, acknowledged to be one of the best situations for business in Sydney. Enquire on the premises. 3536

TO be Let, (entry immediately) the house No. 328, Castlereagh street North, lately occupied by Mr. Deacon; it contains four rooms, a kitchen and cellar, with a convenient outhouse, and the water laid on. Apply at Mr. Mokemead's Office, O'Connell-street.

February 21. 3184

TO LET, the House No. 354, Pitt-street, Sydney, lately in the occupation of Holden and M'Carthy, solicitors. Apply at 365, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, or to Mrs Rosetta Terry. 3562

TO LET, a Cottage, containing five rooms, with large back premises, and good well of water; situated in Kent-street South.

Also,

A Farm of 600 acres, about twelve miles from Sydney, with good cottage, orchard, &c. For particulars apply to Messrs L. and S. Samuel, Pitt-street, Sydney 353

TO LET

THE Brisbane Distillery, situated in Parramatta-street, in the City of Sydney.

A store, situated between the distillery and the flour mill, at present in the occupation of H. S. Hayes and from its command of water, well adapted for a woolwashing establishment.

The large store, lately known as the Pantechnicon.

The sugar refinery known as "Mr. Cooper's Sugar House," with plant and machinery in complete working order.

Also,

Brisbane Cottage, situated in the rear thereof at present occupied by R. W. Newman, Esq

For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt street.

3031 G. KING.

BALMAIN.

TO LET, a Small Cottage, enclosed with garden, and an abundance of water. Enquire of J. Looke.

March 1. 3535

TO LET, Ash Grove Cottage, Waterview Bay, Balmain, at twenty-four hours' notice. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. A. Gray, Balmain. 990

TO LET from the first of April, the House and Lands of Deniston, within six miles of Parramatta, and one and a half of Ryde or Kissing Point, where the steamer calls on her way to Sydney.

The House is roomy, with all suitable offices, one hundred acres of good grounds, an abundant supply of water, together with a good garden.

Application to be made to the Proprietor, Brush Farm; or to John H. Challis, Esq., Sydney.

The House is at present occupied by D. Mackellar, Esq., and family.

February 12. 2764

TO NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, the eligible Farm, called Cecil Hills, of about 1800 acres, of which about 200 are cleared and under cultivation, with residence, out-buildings, &c., with immediate possession. The property is near Liverpool, and not more than ten miles from Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Terms very moderate. Apply to Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., Spring street. 3488

TO LET,

THE SPLENDID ESTATE OF GLENDON, ABOUT SEVENTEEN MILES FROM MAITLAND, AND TEN FROM SINGLETON.

TO LET, this well known Estate, formerly the property of Messrs. R. and H. Scott, containing about 23,000 Acres, with an excellent MANSION, having attached to it extensive Stores, stabling for a large number of horses, an excellent Woolshed (with Woolpress), and numerous out-buildings and offices; there is also a large Garden, Vinery, and Orchard, stocked with the most valuable and choice vines, fruit trees, and shrubs. On the Estate there is also a BOILING DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, fitted up with steam apparatus complete, ready for immediate use. The Estate is almost unequalled in capacity for a large grazing establishment, many thousand acres being fenced in; a considerable portion is also admirably adapted for agricultural occupations.

Gentlemen desirous of breeding horses for India will never meet with a more favourable opportunity. The Estate is well watered by the River Hunter, Glendon Brook, and other tributaries, and commands an almost unlimited back run, suitable for sheep-farming. The Messrs. Scott depastured many thousand head of cattle and sheep on the estate and adjoining runs, while the excellence of their horse stock has been proverbial for years.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Australian Trust Company, Church-hill, Sydney; or to the undersigned,

JAMES SOLOMON,

3125 Agent, West Maitland.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

Landed ex Princess Helena.

TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, MARCH 1,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Fourteen tierces pickled salmon.

Terms at sale. 3515

TO GROCERS, PASTRYCOOKS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, MARCH 1,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

2 Bales bags
10 Boxes blue
10 ,, soap
29 Cases gin (duty paid)
3 Bales paper
1 ,, twine
6 Barrels herrings
10 Bags coffee
2 Cases jams

Terms at sale. 3571

TO BLACKSMITHS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. W. G. MOORE has received instructions to sell, on the premises, at the rear of the Currency Lass, Brickfield-hill,

ON FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

2 Blacksmiths' Bellows
Blacksmiths' Tools
Lathe, Anvils, Irons
And sundries

Term, cash. 3566

ARMSTRONG'S WEEKLY SALES OF STOCK.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 9,
WILL BE SOLD,

A SELECTION from the Stud of MR. JOHN ALLEN, Windsor Road.

The best lot Mr. A. ever brought down to this market. 3569

ARMSTRONG'S WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES.

TO-MORROW, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
WILL BE SOLD,

12 EXCELLENT MILCH COWS, broken in to bail, perfectly quiet, and in really good condition. They are sent from one of the best dairy farms in the colony.

Will be sold without reserve. 3570

THE NANIMA STUD.

BY ORDER OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE ASSIGNEES OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MONTEFIORES, OF LONDON.

MARES,
FILLIES,
COLTS.

AT THE CATTLE MARKET,
MARCH 1.

MR. STEWART

Will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,

THIS DAY, MARCH 1,
At 11 o'clock,

36 HEAD of very superior Horse Stock, consisting of Mares and Horses, by Camerton, Model, Momus, Hambledon, St. John, and Mr Raymond's Satellite. Among this lot is the celebrated mare Rowena, who beat Cassandra.

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE. 3361

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

ONE portable double washstand, marble top
One handsome portable wardrobe
One handsome portable double washstand
One portable iron French bedstead
Eight Trafalgar cane seat chairs
One horse-hair sofa
One spring stuffed lounge
&c., &c., &c

Terms at sale. 3547

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
476, George-street,

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,)
At 11 o'clock,

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, comprising sideboard, hair sofa, cane seat chairs, iron and wooden bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters, chest of drawers, loo tables, D tables, wash stands fenders and irons, carpets, chimney glass, dressing glasses, solar lamps, glass, crockery, cooking utensils, &c.

Terms, cash. 3546

PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS, PANAMA HATS, AND CRAPE SHAWLS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on

THIS DAY, MARCH 1,
At 11 o'clock.

50 PIECES CRIMSON PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS
50 Pieces white pongee handkerchiefs
50 Ditto black ditto ditto
400 Broad brimmed Panama hats
50 Draught boards.

Terms at sale. 3431

BLUE WORSTED NAVY FROCKS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, MARCH 1,
At Eleven o'clock,

TWO BALES BLUE WORSTED NAVY FROCKS.

Terms at sale. 3502

NEW GOODS.

NOW LANDING, EX ARABIAN.

103 PACKAGES SEASONABLE DRAPERY, SLOPS, AND BLANKETS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock on each day,

103 BALES AND CASES of the undermentioned superior Goods, the whole of which will positively be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Welsh and Lancashire flannels
Blue and scarlet serge
8-4 to 12-4 York and Witney blankets
9-8 white supers
36 inch white shirtings
36 inch fine longcloths
33 inch Croydon dowlas
7-8 fine plate prints
7-8 rich fancies
5-4 fine lilacs
7-8 rich chintz furnitures
5-4 heavy navy blues
27 inch stout twilled regatta shirting
4-4 rough brown hollands
27 inch stout cotton ticks
9-8 to 5-4 stout madder ginghams
5-4 fine gala plaids
5-4 extra stout drab moleskins
3-4 eight shaft cotton cord
5-4 bang-up
3-4 black and coloured cotton velvet
10-4 to 12-4 white counterpanes
Black Orleans and Coburgs
Coloured ditto ditto
White lambs wool vests
Ditto merino vests
Brown cotton and lambs wool pants
White and black cotton hose
Brown and coloured ditto ditto
White and coloured socks
Men's lambs wool hose and half hose
Women's black worsted ditto
Double cotton caps
Silk and gingham umbrellas
A large assortment of fashionable Trimmings, including gimps, fringes, cords, tassels, &c., &c.
100 yards white reel cotton *on brass reels*,
8d. to 16d. black lute ribbons
4d. to 20d. white and coloured ditto
5-4 stout cotton checks
Printed cotton handkerchiefs
Rich balzorine dresses
Ditto Cashmere ditto
Ditto black and coloured bands
Ditto printed corahs
Ditto black gros de Naples
Double-stitched moleskin trousers
Heavy Scotch twilled shirts
Rich fancy vests
Blue cloth jackets
Black and drab cloth trousers
8-4 damask table linen
8-4 to 16 4 damask cloths
8-4 to 10-4 table covers.

Terms at sale. 3083

FRIDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

At 11 o'clock precisely.

95 BALES WOOL,
5 TONS MUTTON TALLOW.
SKINS, HIDES, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

95 BALES FINE FLEECE WOOL
900 SHEEPSKINS
5 TONS MUTTON TALLOW
10 HIDES.

Mr. Newton begs to inform buyers of wool, &c., that the above sale *will commence at 11 o'clock*, instead of 12 o'clock, in consequence of other engagements at the latter hour.

Terms—cash. 3545

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

640 ACRES OF LAND IN THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

AND INTEREST IN THREE ADJOINING SECTIONS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Has received instructions to sell by auction,
At his Mart,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 12,
At 11 o'clock,

640 ACRES OF LAND, granted to Captain John Piper, and situate in the County of Roxburgh, near the head of Marawine Stony Creek, near Ranken's purchase of 640 Acres, being lot 12 in advertisement of 19th June, 1837.

TOGETHER WITH

ALL THE VENDOR'S INTEREST

In three adjoining sections of Land, granted under the recent Pre-emptive Regulations.

*** Conditions and terms of payment will be made known at time of sale. 3133

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has for sale by private contract

CAPE RAISINS AND PEARS,

IN HALF AND WHOLE BOXES,

Just landed, ex Arabian,

In lots to suit the convenience of all purchasers. 3342

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

SURPLUS STORES, FITTINGS, AND OIL BUTTS.

EX EMIGRANT SHIP
"INCHINNAN."

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
At 12 o'clock,

THE WHOLE OF THE SURPLUS STORES OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP INCHINNAN.

Also,

THE FITTINGS, as they now stand on board, where purchasers are invited to inspect them.

And,

About 100 tuns Oil Butts, made from best Dantzic seasoned staves.

Terms at sale. 3288

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

TO SADDLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND DEALERS IN GENERAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock,

AN ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY, recently imported and

CONSISTING OF—

Carriage harness and collars
Saddles complete
Kersey checks and head collars
Straps, girths, &c.

And

A quantity of second-hand saddlery and horse clothing

And

10 Rolls fancy oil cloth.

Terms at sale. 3397

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

HORSEHAIR, WHITE LEAD, FOOLSCAP, FANCY BUTTER AND SUGAR DISHES, &c., &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock,

8 CASES CURLED HORSEHAIR
700 Three-bushel bags
21 Kegs white lead
70 Fancy butter and sugar dishes, plates, covers, and stands
1 Pair handsome carriage lamps
3 Pair mail axles
36 Reams foolscap paper
30 Bolts navy canvas.

Terms at sale. 3398

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

CATTLE,

WITH RIGHT OF BRAND,

RUNNING ON THE MURRUMBIDGEE,

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock,

THE RIGHT of BRAND to the HERD of CATTLE, running on the Coodradighe Run, near to Cavan, on the Murrumbidgee; branded LKR, also Key horizontal brands. The Herd is estimated to amount to from 200 to 500 head.

An order to entitle the purchaser to take possession will be given on the fall of the hammer. Terms—Cash. 3418

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

WEEKLY SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 6,
At 11 o'clock,

115 BALES FINE FLEECE WOOL
1 Bale clipping and locks
A quantity of sheepskins.

Terms at sale. 3468

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

TO SADDLERS, STATIONERS, GROCERS, IRONMONGERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on

MONDAY, MARCH 5,
At eleven o'clock,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

96 PACKAGES OF MERCHANDISE,

Now Landing,

EX ARABIAN,

and purposely selected for this colony,

Consisting of,—

4 Cases Brussel bags, Macintosh driving capes, carpet shoes, moleskin trousers, oil cotton, &c.
4 Cases blue pilot coats, doeskin shooting coats, drill hip jackets, cloth trousers, &c
2 Cases blue and drab beaver coats, kersey driving capes, registered Royal Cambridge coats, moleskin trousers, shooting coats, &c., &c.
1 Case drab felt threshers and oil cotton
2 Cases gentlemen's plain saddles, spring bar and furniture, complete
5 Cases gentlemen's stuffed flap saddles, complete
1 Case patent elastic seat saddles, with furniture complete
1 Case riding whips and cigar cases
1 Case brass mounted single phaeton harness, and plated ditto ditto
1 Case silk umbrellas, patent covers
1 Case steel pens, stove and assorted brushes
1 Case fish hooks, padlocks, box locks, assorted gouges, tea trays, bells
1 Cask Italian irons, stove brushes
1 Case patent padlocks
1 Bale chamois skins
1 Case gold and silver hunting watches, &c.
8 Chests tea
1 Case cordials
41 Cases drab crown paper, 10½ lbs.
5 Cases fine drab, post size, 11 lbs.
1 Case elephant paper
2 Cases single and double raisin
2 Cases single and double imperial
8 Cases straw coloured crown, 9½ lbs.

Terms at sale. 3191

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

13 CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AT

CAMPERDOWN,

ADJACENT TO THE NEWTOWN TOLL-BAR

AND CAMPERDOWN TERRACE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. LYONS,

At his Mart,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 12,
At Twelve o'clock precisely.

THESE ALLOTMENTS are conspicuously situated on the rise of the hill at

CAMPERDOWN,

On the north side of the Newtown Road, adjoining the Government Paddocks, near the Toll-bar, and Camperdown-Terrace. They command an uninterrupted view of the surrounding properties and adjacent scenery. As building sites for residences they are eminently suitable, and unsurpassed by any at present in the market; whilst it will be seen by the following description that the boundaries are of such extent as to admit of the erection of all requisite buildings for family accommodation.

Lots 1 to 7

Have each 23 feet 7 inches frontage to

BLIGH-STREET,

By depths varying from 107 feet 9 inches, to 133 feet 6 inches each

Lots 8 to 13

Have each 24 feet 8 inches frontage to

CAMPBELL STREET,

By depths varying from 107 feet 9 inches, to 133 feet 6 inches each.

The Thirteen Lots have each the further convenience of entrance from a reserved road in the rear, leading from Campbell-street.

☞ A Plan is on view at the Mart.

Terms at sale. 3417

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions to sell by auction,

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock,

On the premises of Mr. Pearce, Shipwright's Arms, Balmain, near the Ferry Wharf.

The whole of the household furniture and effects, consisting of chests of drawers, chairs, tables, sofas, bedsteads, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, and other sundries.

After which,

The unexpired license, lease, and bar fittings 3559

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, in the Wool Store, at the rear of his rooms, George-street, on

THIS DAY, MARCH 1,
At 11 o'clock,

185 BALES FLEECE WOOL
10 Tons "Hamilton's" Tallow
4 Tons "Sydney Salting Co's," Mutton ditto
5 Tons Mutton Tallow, "Abercrombie's" brand
16 Casks Tallow
400 Sheepskins
200 Salted Hides.

Terms, cash. 3554

SAXON MERINO RAMS,

JUST ARRIVED, EX SUSAN, FROM BROULEE.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions from John Hawdon, Esq., of Broulee, to sell by public auction, in the Yard, at the rear of his Rooms, George street,

THIS DAY, MARCH 1,
At half-past 12 o'clock,

20 YOUNG SAXON MERINO RAMS, from Captain Coghill's celebrated breed

The wool from the progeny of these rams realized at auction this season 1s. 11d per lb.

Terms—Cash. 3555

NOTICE.

THE sale of Sheep and Station known as

CONGWARRA;

Also,

2011 ACRES OF LAND in the County of Cumberland;

Advertised to take place at my Rooms, this day, is postponed until

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

T. S. MORT,
Auctioneer,

3551 George street.

VALUABLE AND IMPROVED STATION ON THE MURRUMBIDGEE,

KNOWN AS

"CONGWARRA,"

AND

FOUR THOUSAND SHEEP.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms George-street,

TO-MORROW,
At 12 o'clock,

3951 SHEEP AND THE STATION OF CONGWARRA.

The sheep are warranted sound, fine woolled, and consist of the following muster—
512 Ewes, from 3 to 5 years
753 Ewes, from 2 to 3 years
547 Maiden ewes
1085 Wethers, 1 to 3 years
957 Weaned lambs
87 Rams

3951

The station is distant from the township of QUEANBEYAN only twenty miles, and is capable of depasturing from

5000 TO 9000 SHEEP,

in all seasons, being most luxuriantly grassed, and abundantly watered by the

COTTAR AND PADDY'S RIVER,

the latter running through the midst of the station.

A large outlay has been incurred in making the requisite improvements for a resident settler. These *improvements include* a superior cultivation and grass paddocks, stockyard, &c. When the general advantages this property possesses are considered, together with its proximity to Sydney, parties looking for such an investment are recommended not to allow the opportunity to pass, as the present depression of the grazing interests *cannot last long*.

The sheep were shorn in October, and the wool always commands the highest market price.

Terms, half cash; half, approved bill at six months' date. 3552

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES—THE AUSTRALIAN TRUST COMPANY.

2011 ACRES OF LAND,

IN THE

COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney,

TO-MORROW,
At 12 o'clock,

600 ACRES OF LAND, situate near the Oaks, in the county of Camden.

About 200 Acres of which are in Cultivation,

And known as

"WILLIAM WOOD."

On the Property are—
Two slabbed dwelling houses
Two slabbed barns
One slabbed dairy
And a large quantity of fencing.

Also,

536 Acres, known as

FERN FLAT.

Also,

875 Acres, adjoining the above 536, in the same parish and county.

2011

Further particulars may be learned on application to the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 3553

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN IN ENGLAND.

FOR IMPERATIVE SALE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, MARCH 2,
At 12 o'clock,

POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

100 HEAD, more or less, a mixed herd of Cattle, running at Ulladulla, where they will be delivered.

They are very quiet and well-bred, the cows all broken in to bail, and would be a first-rate lot for a dairy.

AFTER WHICH,

250 Bullocks, 4 years old and upwards
250 Cows and Heifers, 3 to 7 years old

500 Head, more or less, deliverable either on the Moruya River, Broulee, where they are running, or at Braidwood or Goulburn.

Terms for the 100 head, cash; but for the 500 head, one-fourth cash, and the residue by approved bills at 18 months. 3556

26 COWS
9 HEIFERS
15 STEERS
16 CALVES

66 Head, more or less.

MR. MORT

WILL sell the above by public auction, at the

CATTLE MARKET,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 3,
At 10 o'clock,

Without any Reserve.

☞ Dairymen and Shippers to New Zealand will find this a nice little lot of quiet cattle. 3557

IN AN INSOLVENT ESTATE.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

30 ACRE FARM, with good House and Garden, just beyond Tavener's, on the Liverpool Road.

ALLOTMENT ON THE LACHLAN ESTATE, adjoining the Redfern Property.

THREE CAPITAL ALLOTMENTS, situate in Thames-street, Waterview Bay.

MR. MORT

IS instructed to sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 13,
At 11 o'clock,

☞ Full particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneer, where plans of the property may be seen.

Terms, cash—No reserve. 3549

TO EMIGRANTS NEWLY ARRIVED.

☞ NO LOTTERY.

MR. STUBBS HAS FOR SALE, (Without further Advertisement,)

THE UNDERMENTIONED VALUABLE HOUSES AND LANDS, VIZ.,—

Two nice Houses, Egan-street, Newtown
One ditto ditto, near the Toll Bar
Two ditto ditto, Riley Estate
One splendid Agricultural Farm, producing £100 per annum, in small farms, at the Hunter
Two Building Allotments, Botany-street, near Mr. Miles Hindson's residence.
One large Allotment at Balmain, part of the Granmore Estate
One House, George-street, Redfern
The Hume Inn, now producing £200 per annum, at Albany
1500 Acres Land on the navigable part of the William River, two miles water frontage, and a capital paying tenantry thereon

Full particulars of the abovementioned Properties to be obtained on application to Mr. Stubbs.

Terms liberal.

Auction Mart, King-street,
February 7. 2360

TO THE NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS.

TWO VERY NICE HOUSES IN EGAN STREET, NEWTOWN,

NOT FAR FROM THE TOLL BAR.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 3,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

Two very desirable Houses situate in Egan-street Newtown.

These houses are well and substantially built of the best brick and materials, neatly pointed, and contain four rooms each, good flagged verandahs, yard, outhouses, and well of excellent water, with two allotments of land adjoining, and are most delightfully situated—on an eminence in the best part of Newtown, commanding views of Sydney, Botany Bay, and the surrounding beautiful scenery.

These two very compact and convenient cottages are admirably situated for small families, respectively connected, or for two newly married couples.

They will be sold a bargain, and on liberal terms. 3432

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE OF HORSES.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by auction,

ON AN EARLY DAY,

Of which due notice will be given.

80 to 100 well bred Horses and Mares, of the most useful description, the greater number of which have been handled and broken in. 4120

A SURE FORTUNE.

THE ROSE INN, GUNDAGAI.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. Charles Simpson, to submit to public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 3,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

THOSE LUCRATIVE AND FORTUNE-MAKING BUSINESS PREMISES, KNOWN AS

THE ROSE INN, NORTH GUNDAGAI.

At present occupied by the proprietor.

TO INTENDING BUYERS—

Every person who has travelled *en route* to the Murrumbidgee, Port Phillip, and Adelaide via Gundagai, cannot have failed to notice the extensive patronage and custom which is so deservedly enjoyed by this very popular ROSE INN from its moderate charges, excellent fare, and attention and courtesy on the part of the host.

The house stands on an elevated healthy site, on one acre of land, in the main street leading to the Ferry. It is substantially built, and contains ten rooms, neatly finished, plastered, and painted. The bar is particularly well fitted up with beer engine, spirit fountain, painted "Tuns" and hogs, and the whole is most respectably furnished with every description of furniture, which can be taken at a valuation.

Other auxiliary improvements tending to perfect this most comfortable Rose Inn, are to be found in the erection of a good substantial detached brick-built kitchen, servants' room, granary, stores 30 x 12 feet, six stall stable, stock-yard, milking-yard, back-yards, sheds, and every every other convenience required for the business.

The establishment is well supplied with a stock of spirits, wines, &c., of the very best flavour and quality, which can be taken by the purchaser at *prime cost*.

The auctioneer is instructed not to expatiate or enlarge his description on the value of the above property, as it is a well-known fact, that the present proprietor and his predecessor have respectively accumulated a fortune each, in the short space of six years—the present proprietor in less than *three*, and he is now desirous of retiring in order to enjoy the fruits of his industry, to private life.

Also,

Two allotments of land, opposite the "Rose," both corner allotments, each of them having two frontages. They are laid out as a garden, being well stocked with fruit trees and vegetables of every description. The fruit trees bear abundantly.

Also,

Several other allotments of land, and a small house and premises in Gundagai.

Also,

A fine large commodious Punt, now plying on the Murrumbidgee River, together with all the necessary gear, boats ropes, &c., complete.

Terms at sale. Titles unexceptionable.

Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the proprietor, "Rose Inn," Gundagai, Mr. James Middleton, agent, (No. 78, Pitt-street,) to Mr. Simpson, or to the Auctioneer, King-street, Sydney. 2644

WELLINGTON.

MR. T. M. SLOMAN

Is instructed by Messrs. Davidsons, to sell by auction, at Apsley, (their residence), about five miles from Wellington, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14,
At eleven o'clock,

ALL the Household Furniture, Stores, and other property, consisting of—Tables, chairs, book case, and about 100 volumes of books, wash-stand, &c., crockeryware, including a complete dinner service; capital rifle, pair of pistols, double-barrelled gun; five chests of tea, one ton of sugar, about three tons salt, six dozen shirts; bags, and a variety of other goods.

Also,

Harness for five horses, three saddles, about five tons hay, cart and horse, dray; six head of cattle, and twenty head (more or less) of their well-known and carefully bred horse stock.

N.B.—The sale will commence *precisely at eleven*.

*** Mr. SLOMAN will be happy to undertake any other sale in the Wellington District. 3462

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